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The Coinage of Venezuela

By THOMAS W. VOETTER.

(Paper read at the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 18 to 23, 1934.)

There are many countries of Latin America that have more extensive coinages than Venezuela, but there are few, if any, of these where less is known of certain issues which are mentioned by historians and where examples are unknown in collections.

The monetary history of Venezuela during all but the last few years of Spanish domination is simple. There was one large remittance of silver coin minted in Spain, but further exportation of Spanish coins was later prohibited. This Spanish money was soon decreased in amount by wear, loss and exportation, and the currency situation soon became very difficult. Gold dust and pearls became established media of exchange. Fine pearls were accepted at the rate one ounce to the ounce of gold, and ordinary pearls at the rate one ounce for an ounce of silver, or one Spanish peso. After a time the irregular coinages made in Mexico and other American mints were introduced and entered readily into circulation. In the latter part of the eighteenth century retail merchants in Caracas, and probably in other places also, made tokens of lead, copper, and brass, but they were received in exchange only by the firms that issued them, and thus were not a satisfactory solution for the scarcity of small change.

The first mint officially established in Venezuela was in November, 1802, at Caracas. Landaeta Rosales states that there were coined at this mint in 1802, 1804, 1805 and 1809, pieces of $\frac{1}{8}$ real and $\frac{1}{4}$ real, in copper. These were of the well-known type used from 1813 to 1821, the design on the obverse being a part of the coat of arms of the city of Caracas, a lion regardant, holding the Cross of Santiago surrounded by an ellipse of dots, a royal crown surmounting the arms, which were enclosed in a cartouche of branches united at the bottom. The $\frac{1}{4}$ real pieces of this first issue are extremely scarce. The reverse design was composed of a monogram of the consonants of the word "Venezuela." The fraction designating the denomination was below the monogram.

The first open opposition to the Spanish authority was in Caracas on the 19th of April, 1810. The first issue of money by the revolutionists was of paper. The bills were of the denominations of 8, 4, 2 and 1 pesos, with a card valued at 2 reales. They bore the date of 1811 and also the wording "Año 1° de la Republica" ("First year of the Republic"). Some of these bills bore autographic signatures of the issuing committee, while in others the signatures are printed.

The first coinage by the republican forces bore the date of 1812. Venezuelan writers on numismatics quote a law passed by the Supreme Congress in 1811 providing for a large coinage of copper pieces in the denominations of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 real. The design of the obverse was to show a condor above the Pillars of Hercules, with the inscription, "America Libre." The

reverse was to show the value and date. There seems to be no evidence that coins of this type were ever issued. In their place coins of the denomination of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ real appeared in 1812. They must have been coined in the early part of that year, as Miranda surrendered the city to the Spanish forces in July, 1912. The obverse of these pieces is the design known in Venezuela as the "Sol de Abril" ("Sun of April"), which consists of the figures "19" in a circular field surrounded by radiating rays. This design is a symbol of the 19th of April, of 1810, the day when open opposition to the Spanish regime began.

There are silver pieces without date of $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 real which have for obverse the same design, 19 surrounded by the rays, and on the reverse the value in the center with the inscription around the border: "Año 2º de la Republica" ("Second year of the Republic"). These pieces have been attributed by some cataloguers to the year 1821, they evidently thinking the figures "19" referred to 1819 and adding the two years. With the meaning of this design known and from the fact that the paper money issued in 1811 bore the wording "First year of the republic" it can be assumed the 2nd year was 1812. It is also known that Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, caused coins to be issued in silver, and it is stated that plate from the Cathedral was taken for this purpose. His action in taking the silver aroused great indignation among the more religious minded folk of Caracas, so much so that they said that the earthquake of 1812 came as a punishment for Bolivar's sacrilegious act. One Venezuelan writer on numismatics, Artides Rojas, stated that coins of this type were coined by Bolivar, but of the Venezuelan writers others state that the types of these coins are not known.

In 1813 when the Spanish forces were in power at Caracas the coinage of copper was again begun, of the same types as the ones coined in 1802. Quarter-real pieces were coined in 1813, 1814, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1821. Eighth-real pieces were coined in 1818, and possibly in other years, but, if so, are extremely rare. In some of the years, particularly in 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820, there were very many dies, showing that the issues were large. In classifying these pieces it is best to start by separating into groups by varieties in the crown, then these groups by variation in the bottom of the cartouch, and third by variation in tops of branches of the cartouch and their position with reference to the letters of the inscription. If Ferdinand VII possessed crowns of all the types represented on these quartrials he must have had a very large assortment. In the quartrials of 1817 there are two major divisions, those with large date and letters and those with small date on the obverse. In the large type there are at least five varieties of obverse and, counting different combinations with reverse types, at least ten varieties. In the small-date type there are 25-plus varieties of obverse, and with different reverse 37-plus varieties. These 1817 pieces vary in diameter from 22 to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters.

The greatest number of varieties seem to come with the $\frac{1}{4}$ real of 1818, where there are 39-plus obverse dies and 53 varieties when different combinations of reverse dies are counted. The year 1821 is not so prolific in varieties, only 10 obverse dies having been seen, with 19 varieties, counting reverse combinations. The dies in 1821 seem to have cruder engraving and many have the second "1" in the date retrograde.

Due to shortage of currency a petition was made to the royalist government in Caracas in 1816 that silver pieces be also coined. This petition was granted, and in 1817 began the coinage of the pieces with the obverse design comprising the Pillars of Hercules with the word "Caracas" below and with the motto "Plus Ultra" and the miner's initials, B. S., the figure of value in reales in the center above and the date between the pillars just above the line between the pillars and the name of the mint. The reverse shows the arms of Spain with figures of value above and below and "F." and "7" to left and right, respectively. The denominations were 1, 2 and 4 reales. The first and last do not seem to have been coined every year and are scarce; the 2-real piece was coined in 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820 and 1821, and are comparatively common. The initials B. S. are those of Bar-tolome Salinas, the chief assayer. This issue of silver presents the varieties in proportion, as did the copper pieces of the same period. In the 2-real piece of 1818, 1819, 1820 and 1821 there are specimens with reversed

quartering of the Spanish arms, i. e., castle-lion instead of lion-castle. In the piece of 1818 some dies have the initials of the assayer "S. B." instead of "B. S." There are at least 20 obverse dies of the 2-real of 1818, 11 of the 1819, 7 of the 1820, 4 of the 1820, 7 of 1821, on one of which "Caracas" instead of "Caracas" appears, and in this year, as in the copper pieces of the same year, the figures "1" in the dates are retrograde. In the 4-real piece of 1820 there are reversed arms as well as the normal type. In these pieces there are lines on the obverse below "Caracas" representing the sea. As the war progressed and the end of the Spanish power approached the wave lines of these coins seem to indicate the progress of the struggle. In the pieces of 1817 the lines appear as smooth curves, but the sea seems to get rougher and rougher until in the pieces it appears with rough and choppy waves. The Spanish operation of the mint at Caracas ended in 1821.

The Republican government operated the mint in Caracas and coined silver $\frac{1}{4}$ -real pieces in 1821 and 1822. The obverse design consists of the date at the top, "VENEZ" across the middle of the field, and the fraction " $\frac{1}{4}$ " at the bottom. The reverse was the "19" surrounded by rays. The mint was again operated in 1829 and 1830 to coin $\frac{1}{4}$ -real pieces of the cornucopia "C $\frac{1}{4}$ S" type. Some Venezuelan writers also state that pesetas (2-real) pieces were coined at this mint in 1830, but as they were unsatisfactory their coinage was suspended.

In *The Numismatist* several years ago there was printed an inquiry in which it was asked why some of the Caracas pieces were coined with the rosettes at the sides of the Spanish coat of arms instead of the "F 7." This inquiry cannot be answered by the writer, but, fortunately, one of the pieces in his collection gives a little light on this question. This piece is counter-stamped over another coin and the underlying coin is a Spanish peseta of the Constitutional variety which was first issued in Spain in 1821. While the overstamp bears the date of 1818 it is evident that the overstriking could not have been before 1821. It was thus finished after the Spanish operation of the Caracas mint and must have been made by the republican authorities. It may be mentioned that there seem to have been during the reign of Ferdinand VII two shades of opinion among the colonists in America. One party, if it can be called such, was in favor of separation from Spain, but pretended that it was desirable that Ferdinand VII continue as titular head of the colony. Another party desired continuation of the union with Spain, but were anything but fervent in their admiration of Ferdinand VII. Whether this situation had anything to do with the issuing of this piece is unknown to the writer. Another explanation may be that at the time they were made no engraver was at hand to make new dies and that old dies found in the mint were utilized with the modification mentioned. It may be that they were the unsatisfactory pesetas coined in 1830 mentioned above.

When these pieces are examined carefully it will be found that at least fifty per cent. were countermarked over other coins. Where the underlying can be identified it will be seen that they were of coins from Spanish and not from Spanish-American mints. It would thus appear that an effort was being made to retire strictly Spanish coins from circulation. During the period of the scarcity of currency in Venezuela quantities of piasters from Spain were introduced, and as they were of lighter weight than the 2-real pieces of Spanish-American mints they drove the heavier pieces from the country. Their use was considered unsatisfactory and confusing. These pesetas without the "F 7" are all of the date of 1818.

During 1923 a jeweler of Caracas purchased a hoard of old silver coins, which, from English and French coins found in it, was probably laid aside about 1850. This lot contained over 1500 silver $\frac{1}{4}$ -real pieces. There were 676 of the 1829 coinage and 672 of the coinage of 1830. There were 154 of these two years so badly worn that the date was undistinguishable. There were only three or four of the 1821-1822 issue, showing that by 1850 or thereabouts the earlier pieces had about disappeared from circulation. About half of the 1829 coins were examined and 61 distinct varieties of obverse dies were found. The remaining pieces of 1829 and all of 1830 are awaiting examination. The Caracas mint must have been a busy place

during 1829-1830 or else the dies must have been cut in soft metal, needing early replacement.

During part of the period when the mint at Caracas was issuing the pieces above mentioned there was coinage at other places in Venezuela. In the extreme eastern part of the country the Spanish rule was relatively less disturbed than in the sections nearer to Caracas. Frequently cut off from the rest of the country through revolutionary activities, the government of this section issued its own provisional coinage from 1813 to 1817. The obverse design showed a castle, with the inscription: "F. VII. Provincia de Gvaiana." The reverse showed the castle with the fraction indicating the value. Of the size of the $\frac{1}{4}$ -real pieces issued at Caracas, these Guaiana pieces are most frequently marked $\frac{1}{2}$. There are, however, pieces of the same size and design with the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$. At the time the Spanish forces at their last stronghold capitulated to the republican forces they had there a large stock of these copper pieces. As they would have no value at any place, the boxes containing them were emptied by dumping the coins on the slopes of the hill, and even now the children who may be playing on the hill at Barrancas pick them up as playthings. A gentleman about ten years ago asked some children to find some for him and in a short time they brought him nearly a hundred, all badly corroded of course. An examination of these pieces shows that the issue was as rich in die varieties as the issues being made at Caracas at the same time.

Other places of coinage mentioned by Manuel Landaeta Rosales in an article published in "El Universal," of Caracas, April 5, 1912, are:

Maracaibo, in 1813, by the royalists, in copper and silver, the denominations unknown.

Merida, in 1813, by the royalists, in silver, the denomination unknown.

Margarita issued coins in 1816, by patriots, of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ real. The coins were believed to have been made abroad.

Mention has been made of an issue at Barcelona during this period, but no further particulars are available.

General Jose Antonio Paez issued base silver coins in Apure in 1817.

Vidal y Quadras, in his catalog, mentions a piece attributed by him to Valencia, Venezuela, but this issue is not mentioned by Venezuelan writers.

Of all these issues accurate descriptions are lacking and specimens authentically attributed are extremely rare or unknown. In addition, references are made to the coinage of silver 1-real pieces in Caracas by the republicans in 1813. It will be seen that there is still a field for study.

There is some information available regarding the issue made by General Paez. In his autobiography that general states:

"There we found ourselves in the greatest misery. To camp all those people who had placed themselves under my protection we had to construct houses, since the rainy season was approaching, and as the emigrants were accustomed to the comforts of city life it was necessary to provide them with some shelter. Also there were among them many helpless through age and illness without counting the women and children. I then issued a decree ordering that the immigrants deliver to me all the silver that they possessed, to be returned to them coined and stamped, and just there a silversmith of Barinas, named Juan de Jesus Anzola, made a die and converted into money all the metal that those citizens brought with them when they were obliged to leave their homes."

This issue of money by Paez did not meet with the approval of Simon Bolivar, the Supreme Commander, as he issued next year the following decree:

"Simon Bolivar, Supreme Chief, etc., Having ended the critical and extraordinary circumstances in which General Paez, deprived of resources in the Province of Barinas, isolated and without conventional medium of exchange for business, was obliged to coin money with the design, although very imperfect, of the macaquina which caused the fall of the Government of Venezuela in the second epoch of the republic, and desiring to avoid the circulation of a money that can be easily counterfeited and with which the country would be flooded, also as it lacks the weight and fineness necessary, has seen well to decree, and decrees the following:

"Article 1. The money coined in the Province of Barinas shall not circulate in the other Provinces of the Republic due to the fact that it lacks the fineness, the weight, and perfection of design.

"Article 2. In that province as well as in the others of the Republic circulation is prohibited of other money besides the gold and silver with milled edge, the macuquina of the old Spanish usage, and the macuquina coined in Caracas in the second epoch of the Republic.

"Article 3. In spite of the dispositions of the preceding article, and in benefit of the credit of the Province of Barinas, and to avoid the losses to individuals who possess the money mentioned in Article 1, this money will circulate within that Province until it is redeemed by the Government.

"Let it be published, affixed and circulated to the authorities concerned, and inserted in the Gazette. Headquarters at Angostura, June 18, 1818. BOLIVAR."

The Supreme Chief was not the only one that did not approve of this coinage at Barinas. The following extract from a private letter of the time, written from Achaguas, may be of interest:

"There was a mint here, and in Caujaral also, as I have said to you before. That Paez circulated an order that all these inhabitants should present all the Gothic (Spanish) money that they possessed to manufacture it anew in the models of the fatherland, and that it should circulate instead of that of the Republic. This intimation was accompanied by some threats by way of persuasion, such as shooting the disobedient or other similar bagatelle. Fear and the hope of receiving again, as they offered, free silver instead of depressed silver, made the greater part of these simple folk untie the knots of their bundles and deliver the emblems of Gothism to the director of the establishment, who would be, to say the least, some member not unimportant of the government of Apure. So it was that they gathered in much, and in effect they coined much, thanks to the lead, the copper and other minerals, and to our unfortunate lenders they left them without Gothic or Republican silver, neither gave them bad or good expectations, nor have they again spoken to them of this matter up to this time, in spite of their reclamations. I send you a sample of the money, so that you can make public to your friends, and they may see how there is a cross, columns and castles, or things that look like them, hieroglyphics which certainly not very republican. Each one of these coins is worth two reales in the empire of Paez, but two inches outside of there is does not circulate. And in the truth that the coin has a 2 on each, yet in addition to being a mixture of a half dozen metals fourteen weigh an ounce. The inventor of this method of making money will not be weary from his invention, nor will the strangers who come to Guayana on the fame of the riches which they offer them until they rob them, when they find themselves paid from time to time with a few coins which no physicist will know in which branch of mineralogy he should classify them."

General Bolivar in 1919 despatched Captain Bolivar with clothing and money to relieve suffering in Barinas. The following is found in O'Leary's work with reference to this in a note from General Soublette to General Bolivar:

It has occurred to me later to make to Your Excellency the following observation: If the fifty thousand pesos which Captain Bolivar is taking are in money coined in Maracaibo and generally called "Lanza," his taking them is useless, because they do not circulate in the Province of Barinas, where they have always been rejected. There the only money which circulates is that coined by General Paez, and called Yagual, the old coinage of Caracas, and very little of that coined in Merida.

The collector of the above extracts which I have translated, Manuel Landaeta Rosales, had a representative collection of Venezuelan coins and

medals, but it was not preserved. It has been stated that his silver pieces were sold by weight to a silversmith for melting.

The history of the older Venezuelan coinage comes to a close with the coinage of 1830. No further coinage was made in Venezuela until 1886. At this place I will mention a copper piece obtained from a silversmith in Caracas in 1912 among a lot of common coppers. It is of thin copper 29mm. in diameter. The principal design is a canoe with two men paddling and one steering. Around the edge is the inscription: "Margarita Perla Preciosa." The reverse has the inscription around the rim: "D. F. DIA 4 DE MAIO 1810." In a ring of seven stars there is the figure "4." The island of Margarita was the center of insurrectionary feeling against Spain. The date on the coin would be shortly after news would reach there of the independence movement in Caracas on April 19, 1810. The piece may have been a medal, but from its size, about that of the Spanish 4-maravedi piece, and the fact that the numeral "4" appears on it, it seems possible that this coin was one of the first issued by the patriots in Venezuela.

The later coinage of Venezuela shows evidence of the machine age. Copper was coined abroad in 1843, 1852, 1858, 1862 and 1863. Those for 1843 were designed by Wyon and bore initials W. W. below the head. Those of 1852 were in two sizes. Those of 1858 and later bear the name: "Heaton" on the truncation of the neck. In 1858 there was an importation of silver coins of the values of 5, 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ reales. There is a curious error on the smaller piece where the die sinker has engraved the fraction $1\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $\frac{1}{2}$.

In 1863 General Jose Antonio Paez was President of Venezuela, the same man who had issued the coinage in Barinas in 1817. He ordered in Europe a coinage in large quantities in the denominations of 10, 4, 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ reales in silver, and 2 and 1 centavos in copper. The costs were to be paid when the coins arrived in Venezuela. The coinage was duly shipped and the steamer bearing it arrived at La Guaira, but by that time the government of Paez had fallen and his political enemies were in power. As one Venezuelan author states, the new government refused to pay the bills, so the coinage was again taken to Europe by the same steamer. The coins bore the bust of Paez, and no doubt that influenced the new government in its decision. These coins occasionally come on the market called "essays," but that is hardly the proper word to use where the pieces were actually coined for circulation.

A new design for silver coins was adopted in 1873, with sizes, weights and fineness that of the Latin Monetary Union. This design continues until the present time, with the exception that in 1873, 1874 and 1876 pieces of the weight of half a five-franc piece were made instead of the 2-franc size.

Coinage of gold for Venezuela began with a 5-boliviano piece in 1875. This was the only year in which this denomination was coined. It was equivalent to 25 francs. The gold coins authorized later have been pieces of 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 bolivars, but of these only pieces of 100 and 20 bolivares have been made for general circulation, though a few of the other denominations have been coined as essays. In 1931, to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar, many pieces of the 10 bolivares denomination were made. The gold coins are similar to the silver pieces in design, with the exception that the head of Bolivar faces left instead of to the right. The 100-bolivares piece was coined only for four years from 1886 to 1889, in a mint established at Caracas and in operation only during those four years. The 100-bolivar pieces, as well as the 20-bolivares pieces made in the same years, were coined from a particularly soft gold and have disappeared from circulation through the activities of Venezuelan dentists, who have found in them the best available supply of material for their work. The 5 bolivianos pieces are generally found discolored with purple ink placed there by bankers in order to readily distinguish them from the lighter 20-bolivares pieces of the same diameter.

Besides what might be termed the official currency of Venezuela, the circulating medium has been increased by many issues of store cards, and about every large hacienda issued tokens of various sizes and shapes for the payment of their laborers and for use in hacienda stores.

There have also been several issues for the leper colony on Providencia Island near Maracaibo. Merchants also cut centavos into halves and quarters to make small change.

Some Interesting Commemorative Coins

By DAVID M. BULLOWA.

(Paper read at a meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, October 12, 1934.)

When mention of commemorative coins is made in American numismatic circles one is prone to think of the series issued by the United States alone. This is, however, a very incomplete picture of the commemorative coins which have seen the light of day, and of those which have been struck a far greater number have come from the Old World. United States commemoratives have not yet been issued for even fifty years, but the future continuation of this series looks very probable, and there is every reason to believe that new issues will be an improvement over some of the previous more unfortunate issues, of which the Sesqui-Centennial issue is typical. Although the American series is a very interesting one, and some examples from this series are here as representative, nevertheless the majority of the pieces are European issues.

I have tried wherever possible to choose pieces which have some current-day interest and, where possible, to connect them with this evening's topic. I have limited myself to those specimens which comprise part of my collection, and I exhibit them simultaneously herewith.

The first piece which came to mind when I thought of bringing together a few of the outstanding commemorative pieces was the Italian 20-lire commemorative piece of 1928, marking the tenth anniversary of the armistice. The inscription is of special interest in that it is indicative of the Fascist way of doing things. The obverse of the coin has on it the portrait of King Victor Emanuele III, and the reverse has a fasces with a lion's head in it; above, *ITALIA*. The fasces also bears the dates 1918-1928, and the Year 6 of Fascism. In the lower field is the inscription: "*Meglio vivere un giorno da leone che cento anni da pecora*" ("Better to live one day as a lion than an hundred years as a sheep").

Coins seldom have on them as entire a philosophy of life as has this piece. Proverbs are often found, but statements as aggressive as this are unusual; only the piece which I shall next discuss is more provocative in its inscription.

The German 5-mark piece marking the evacuation of the Rheinland is the piece to which I make reference. The obverse shows an eagle standing on a bridge, with the inscription around the edge: "*Der Rhein Deutschlands fluss, nicht Deutschland's Grenze*" ("The Rhine is Germany's river not Germany's border"). Thus in a phrase is Germany making clear to France her Western policy concerning the extent to which her borders will be extended. A piece such as this is necessarily noteworthy because of the international friction which it creates. The Italian piece is intended to create Austrian interest, and this piece is solely for France's benefit. Perhaps the entire world should take notice of it. Italy and Germany do not care to feel that other nations are restricting their power. Inscriptions such as these give vent to their nationalistic feelings and perhaps indicate what may be expected of them in the future. Germany and Italy are in a sense both defeated powers of the World War; Germany in the pure military sense, and Italy in the subsequent diplomatic negotiations at Versailles. The desire which is expressed on these coins is that of power; to be a world power and to command respect is the end which these nations seek. And that these ends may be gained by force is a factor which these coins do not even attempt to disguise with their polemic inscriptions. It is also important to note that views have changed since this German piece was struck in 1930. In that year Germany believed the Rhine was her river and not her frontier, but in 1934 Great Britain claimed the Rhine as her frontier.

In the United States series I include the St. Louis Exposition gold dollar of 1903 with the portrait of William McKinley as being of exceptional interest. This coin was intended to be the first to bear the portrait of a living person that was authorized by the Congress. But, unfortunately, such was not to be the case, as President McKinley was shot before the coin made its appearance, and at the time of the exposition Theodore Roosevelt was President.

The first coin authorized by the Congress to bear the portrait of a living person was the Alabama Centennial issue of 1819-1919, which made its

appearance in 1921. The first Governor of Alabama, Bibb, and the Governor at the time of the celebration, Kilby, were portrayed. It was not until 1926, with the Sesqui-Centennial celebration issue, that the first coin appeared with a portrait on it of President Calvin Coolidge, the first living President to be thus honored.

A piece which commands some attention because of the confusion which it created and which it still continues to create, notwithstanding the fact that the very purpose of its appearance was to eliminate confusion, is the piece which I now bring to your attention. Between 1863 and 1871 the Free Imperial City of Bremen had several commemorative issues struck. The unusual thing about some of the pieces which comprise this issue is the fact that beneath the key coat of arms of the city, the words "Ein Thaler Gold" appear. It is very seldom that one finds an inscription denoting value in gold on silver coins, as this particular piece certainly has. The denominations are often written in terms of a greater weight or larger and more valuable unit, which is the basis of reckoning in the country. Explanation of the inscription on this piece may be found by weighing the coins of this issue and comparing them with those of the usual or "Convention of 1857" thalers, which have their weight and value written as one-thirtieth of a pound fine (or XXX E. P. F.). These pieces are known as Vereinsthalers, in that all the states of Germany, aggravated by a confused system, agreed, to create a monetary union, and issue uniform thalers which would circulate throughout Germany and which would be known as Union or Vereinsthalers. Bremen, however, broke from this convention and issued "gold thalers" that were slightly heavier and worth approximately three groschen more. The purpose of their change was to place the silver thaler coinage on a parity with the gold coins then used, which were the value of the Louis d'or, and on the basis of the heavier thaler the existing Louis d'or was equally divisible.

In the commemorative series, because of the special designs aside from the regular issue, one seldom finds pieces that are similar, despite the fact that one cause may be the occasion for striking coins in several countries. The German-speaking peoples in Austria and in Germany found the Walther von der Vogelweide celebration such an occasion in 1930. The Austrian 2-schilling piece with the usual coat of arms on the reverse appeared, and had on the obverse the great Minnesinger and his harp. This same obverse was used on the German 3-mark piece of the same date, but with the German eagle displayed for the reverse. This mutual celebration was for the 700th anniversary of the death of the great singer, 1230-1930.

It is also very seldom that a commemorative coin is found marking the extinction of a state. Many coins commemorate the union of parts or the separation of countries, or even their establishment (although this is more usually done in the medallion form). There is an instance where a coin was struck to mark the disappearance of an once independent state as of a given date. The coin to which I make reference is that of the absorption of Waldeck by Prussia as of 1 April, 1929. Waldeck has not been of recent years a prolific source of numismatic material, but such as it was, it is now over. During the empire (1871-1918) Waldeck had but one coin struck, and that was of a commemorative nature. This piece was struck in 1903 in Berlin (mint mark A) to mark the tenth anniversary of the reign of Prince Frederick of Waldeck and Pyrmont, who had become the Prince in 1893. Thus the complete numismatic history of Waldeck is presented covering over half a century in two issues. The first a partial commemorative, and the second a regular commemorative marking its demise politically and numismatically.

The largest coin struck in the Western hemisphere seems worthy of some comment, not only because of its size but also because of its rarity. The piece was struck by Brazil to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil by Pedro Alvarez Cabral in 1500, and is therefore commemorative of the period of the topic of the evening. The obverse of the coin shows the full-view portrait of this daring navigator and explorer, and the reverse displays the coat-of-arms of Brazil and Portugal, the mother country. The value of the piece is 4000 reis, and it was struck in Rio de Janeiro. It is an outstanding piece, and is most impressive in that its size indicates that it might be of the period of the large seventeenth century multiple thalers of Germany, but its date reveals that it was struck in the first year of our own century.

"Herculi Romano Augustus"

By HARRY J. STEIN.

(Read before the Bronx Coin Club to accompany an exhibit of coins of Commodus.)

Historians frequently repeat that the coins of the ancients which have been preserved for us in buried hoards are valuable evidence for the construction of ancient history. They are tangible witnesses to the victories and celebrations and to innumerable matters of importance to the state and to the people.

Among the coins of Commodus, who was emperor of Rome from A. D. 180 to 193, there are several varieties which bear witness to the plight of the Roman people during the reign of this unworthy prince. They are the coins which refer to the emperor as "Hercules." On one type the portrait of the ruler appears with his name and titles on the obverse. On the reverse is the full figure of the emperor represented as Hercules, holding a club and the lion's skin, two of the attributes of this most celebrated of all heroes of antiquity. His right arm is extended over a standard of military armor, alluding possibly to the emperor's skill at arms. On another type (illustrated below) the emperor appears donned in the lion skin, as does Hercules on the well-known coins of Alexander the Great. The inscriptions "HERCULI ROMANO AUGUSTUS" confirm the emperor's proclamations of his divine capacity.

The Greeks often compared their rulers to the gods. The Roman Augusti, however, previous to the appearance of these particular coins in A. D. 191, had only sometimes delicately hinted that they had divine qualities. Not



one was possessed of the temerity to openly declare it on his coins and medals. It remained for Commodus to violate the decent restriction and to impiously demand that he be worshipped as a divinity. Great emperors of the Romans were sometimes consecrated as gods, but that was only after their death.

Upon the investigation of the reason for this profanity of Roman custom, we are brought to face a character so loathsome and so detestable that he has earned the just damnation of his contemporaries and of history.

Commodus was the son of Marcus Aurelius, the great and benevolent philosopher emperor of the Romans. The noble character of Marcus was loved and revered by his people, and his passing in 180 A. D. closes the golden age of the Antonines. His stoic meditations are still widely read after seventeen centuries.

But the great scholars whom Marcus had provided for his son and successor were heard by their pupil with disdain and disgust, whilst the future emperor delighted in applying himself to the perfection of his dexterity and skill with darts and javelins.

Commodus was 19 years old when he became emperor, but it was not long before he showed that his character was void of sympathy and every human virtue. Thousands of Rome's most valuable and respected citizens were executed on feeble pretexts to gratify the madman's lust for blood. Affairs of state were subordinated to the emperor's exercise of his skill in the arena. The art of the gladiator was honored and the art of government despised. Commodus flattered himself that he possessed the strength and courage of Hercules, and the club and lion's hide were placed beside the throne as ensigns of sovereignty. He degraded his high offices in the Roman state and religion by consorting with common gladiators. According to Gibbon, the emperor fought 735 gladiatorial combats, and many a com-

batant died honored by a mortal wound received from the blade of the emperor. He demonstrated his skill by killing tens of thousands of wild beasts for the amusement of the populace. It sounds incredible, but it is fact that African lions infested the countryside and villages. It was decreed a criminal offence incurring heavy penalties to kill the royal game, even in self-defence.

The "Herculi Romano" coins are echoes of the low ebb to which the emperorship had sunk under this most contemptible of humans. They are another reminder that sovereign and dictatorial powers have too often fallen to the lot of men whose vicious characters have disqualified them to administer the greatest trust in a civilized state.

Territorial Gold—The Bechtler Coinage

By DR. R. H. RENZ.

(Paper read before the Detroit Coin Club, October 18, 1934.)

In my attempt to discuss territorial and private issues of gold in the United States I wish to state that with the exception of Ephraim Brasher, a New York jeweler, who in the year of 1787 coined the Brasher doubloon, the coinage of these private issues began in this country not much earlier than the year 1831. The mines of North Carolina and Georgia were at that time the largest producers of gold in this country, and it was in North Carolina that these first important private issues of gold were coined.

At first much of the gold mined in North Carolina was shipped to Europe, some, of course, was manufactured into jewelry, and it appears evident that a portion of it was used as a medium of exchange in the various gold-producing areas. The important localities of this gold-producing area were located in Rutherford county, and until the time of the California gold discovery in 1848 this section of the United States remained a gold-producing center of real consequence.

Due to conditions existing prior to 1838, little of the Southern gold had been shipped to the United States mint. Transportation facilities were extremely poor, as stage coach and horseback constituted about the only means of shipping this precious metal. Inasmuch as the distance to Philadelphia was too great, and as the trails or roads were rough and hazards many, it is only logical to assume that these North Carolina pioneers deemed it wiser to continue using gold dust as a medium of exchange rather than face the dangers that might be involved in taking their gold to the Government mint.

It was in 1830 that Christopher Bechtler, accompanied by two of his sons, Augustus and Charles, and a nephew, Christopher Bechtler, Jr., came to Rutherfordton, North Carolina. The Bechtlers were natives of Germany, where Christopher Bechtler, Sr., and Augustus had earned the reputation of being expert jewelers, metallurgists and gunsmiths. The Bechtlers were established in Rutherfordton a comparatively short time when the elder Bechtler, who had opened a jewelry store in the community, realized the need for a circulating medium other than gold dust.

Under the existing conditions of this period it appears that business deals, and especially transactions with the bank, were made extremely difficult. It also appears that Congress had been requested to favor the establishment of a branch mint in this section, but apparently no favorable action was taken by the Government in response to this appeal until 1835, at which time authorization was given for the establishment of a mint at Charlotte. This mint did not begin coining, however, until 1837. With the above facts in mind, and having the encouragement and support of many of the influential men of this region, Christopher Bechtler, Sr., began preparations for the coining of gold.

It was necessary, of course, to first manufacture the machinery and dies, and it appears that the Bechtlers did this work. With the completion of his workshop and machinery, "ads" were inserted in certain North Carolina newspapers, announcing that Christopher Bechtler, Sr., was prepared to coin at his establishment, three and one-half miles north of Rutherfordton, the gold of North Carolina and Georgia mines into two-and-one-half and five-dollar gold pieces.

In the same newspapers in which these "ads" appeared much publicity was given in the regular news columns to Mr. Bechtler and his scheme for coining gold. He was described as a man of strict honesty and with the necessary skill and genius to manufacture the gold of the mines into coin. To make his effort a success, the public was requested to have the utmost confidence in Mr. Bechtler, and a wish was expressed that the public confidence would not be disappointed in regard to him as it had with some others who had attempted the coinage of gold under similar conditions.

The first coins struck by the Bechtlers were the \$2.50 and \$5 varieties. Although the \$1 denomination was struck at a later date, the distinction of coining the first one-dollar gold pieces ever struck in the United States belongs to the Bechtlers, as the regular United States gold dollars were not released for circulation until 1849.

While only three denominations of Bechtler coins were struck, they constitute an extremely wide variety. The earlier coins were undated, but many of the later coins were dated 1834. There was a reduction in the gold standard of all United States gold coins during that year, and the Bechtlers changed their own standard to conform with the regular issues. To differentiate between the early Bechtler coins and the later issues, those coined after the change in standard were dated 1834.

Early Bechtler coins of the same denominations were often of different sizes and weights, due to the fact that the exact amount of gold was used to make these coins assay up to a uniform standard or value. Gold from one section being inferior to that of another section and containing more foreign metal, consequently made heavier coins, as these natural alloys were often allowed to remain. We also find a variation of color in Bechtler coins for the same reason. Gold mined in Georgia was invariably of a very bright yellow and of an exceedingly high standard, which required the addition of alloys. The gold mined in some portions of the North Carolina mountain range was usually dull in color, due to its association with more foreign metal.

As stated before, there are many varieties of Bechtler coins, far too many for me to attempt to give details or the varieties at this particular time. I have, however, a few specimens from my own collection with me tonight, and your inspection of these coins will undoubtedly prove more satisfactory than any description I might make in regard to them. You will notice that there are three distinct types of the one dollar denomination. These are stamped 27 G., 28 G., and 30 G., indicating, of course, 27 grains, 28 grains, and 30 grains.

The 30-grain dollar is probably the first type struck by Christopher Bechtler and is considered a rare variety. Obverse, 30 G. in the field, the name C. Bechtler and Rutherford. Reverse, N. Carolina Gold and the word Dollar, the word ONE in center of field. The 28-grain dollar was also coined by C. Bechtler, and on the obverse of this specimen we find the name Bechtler and Rutherford, 28 G. in the field with a star before the numeral 2. Reverse, ONE in the field with the letter N in the word One inverted and a star after the letter E. The name Carolina below the field and the word Dollar above. The 27-grain dollar was issued by A. Bechtler, and this particular type appears quite common. Obverse, A. Bechtler and Dol., large numeral 1. in center of field. Reverse, the inscription, Carolina Gold. 27 G. in field and 21 C. below.

There are also a number of varieties of the \$2.50 denomination, but the undated specimens and those bearing the word Assayer are considered the rarest. I have an uncirculated specimen of this denomination with me which might be described as follows: Obverse, Bechtler above, 2 50 in the field, and Rutherford below. Reverse, Georgia Gold above, 64 G. in the field, 22 in lower portion of field, and word Carats below. The \$5 coins, of which there are several varieties, are all rare, and some excessively rare, bringing premiums as high as \$1500 or more. I have three varieties of the \$5 denomination with me tonight, but none of these are of the excessively rare types. One specimen, however, marked Georgia Gold, 128 Gr., 22 Carats and undated is considered a very rare specimen.

Inasmuch as vast quantities of Bechtler coins were struck, it may seem very strange that these coins are so rare today. With the establishment of a mint in Charlotte in 1837, many individuals with quantities of Bechtler coins had them minted into U. S. coins. With the establishment of

a banking system in North Carolina, all Bechtler coinage passing through these institutions found their way to the nearest mint to be eventually re-coined. Between 1850 and 1860 thousands of people of North Carolina and Tennessee emigrated westward, and with them went much of the Bechtler coinage.

Going back to the Bechtlers, I might add that, true to his trust, the senior Bechtler had established a reputation for honesty and fair dealing. His maxim was that honesty was the best policy. It has been said that country people came to him with their rough gold, and all transactions were conducted as simply as those at the grist mill where the miller deducts the toll for the grist he has manufactured. After the death of C. Bechtler, in 1842, the son, Augustus, continued minting operations as well as a jewelry and gunsmith business. He remained in the coinage business for about one year, however, being succeeded by his cousin, Christopher Bechtler, Jr. Augustus had also established an honorable reputation, and continued in the jewelry business until the time of his death in 1846.

Christopher Bechtler, Jr., was also an experienced metal worker, but it has been stated that he did not possess the conscientious scruples of his uncle and cousin. That he did not adhere to the same high standards of his uncle appears evident from a report to the President of the United States, made by R. M. Patterson, Director of the U. S. Mint, in which he stated that frequent assays made of C. Bechtler, Jr., coinage showed these pieces to be below the nominal value marked upon them. This, of course, made it more advantageous for the miner to take his gold to the private coiner rather than to the United States mint. Christopher Bechtler moved to Sparta, N. C. in 1850, and so ended Bechtler coinage. I made no mention of Charles Bechtler or his activities, as it appears that he died shortly after coming to this country.

The Bechtlers, especially, Christopher Bechtler, Sr., and Augustus, had contributed a great deal to the economic life of North Carolina. There existed at the time, an urgent demand for gold coinage, and the Bechtlers satisfied that demand in a very conscientious manner. That these men, apparently, died in poverty should be further evidence of their integrity and honesty. The Bechtler home stood on the present Rutherfordton-Marion Highway, about four miles north of Rutherfordton. It was here that the elder Bechtler did his work as a mint master. During the years that the Bechtlers operated this mint there were no regulations or Federal laws against the minting of gold or silver, but the coining of copper by individuals or private concerns was prohibited. From 1831 to 1840 it is estimated that the Bechtlers coined nearly two and a quarter million dollars' worth of gold.

Bechtler coins were accepted without question in North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. At the beginning of the Civil War the Confederacy issued currency, but no gold to guarantee it, and as a result Bechtler coins in the South were carefully hoarded. Many contracts of the sixties specified Bechtler coins rather than Confederate currency as a consideration. Bechtler coins were not pieces of beautiful workmanship, but, on the contrary, were more or less crude in appearance and design; they bore no device which was in any way emblematic of a national character. Many of the Bechtler coins we see appear to be bent or dented, probably the result of having been struck from defective dies. In regard to the purity of Bechtler coins, no official guarantee was ever given by the United States, although an investigation was made of the Bechtler mint in 1834 by the Government. Finding that the Bechtler coins were of a higher standard than the regular issues, and realizing the necessity of such coinage, no action was taken against the coiners.

The Bechtlers not only coined money but manufactured all sorts of jewelry, watch chains, brooches, cuff links and trinkets. In many cases collectors have paid large sums to obtain these articles. As stated before, the Bechtlers were also gunsmiths, and it has been said that in 1832 they invented a device to fire a rifle at the rate of ten shots per minute. Not many of these were manufactured, however, but the limited number produced were quickly purchased by those who desired the latest in firearms.

This is all I can say of the Bechtlers, but I hope to have, in the near future, the pleasure to continue this paper on territorial gold, at which time I shall endeavor to relate the discovery of gold in California, also private coinages of California, Oregon, Utah, and Colorado.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

TENNESSEE (Continued).

MURFREESBORO.

Bank of Tennessee, Branch. (Third Bank).

Exchange Bank of Tennessee.

(Organized in 1852. Closed before August, 1859.)

- 295. \$1. C., shield surmounted by eagle, Liberty right, Justice left. R., ornamental 1, cherub each side, State arms and ONE above. L., portrait, ONE above and below. 1852.
- 296. \$1. Similar to No. 295, excepting ONE in red. 1853.
- 297. \$1. C., view of the State House. R., portrait, 1 above, ONE below. L., spread eagle on shield, 1 and ONE above. 1856.
- 298. \$1. No description.
- 299. \$2. C., similar to No. 295. R., State arms, train above, 2 below. L., 2 above and below.
- 300. \$3. C., similar to No. 295, State arms right. R., portrait of young lady, 3 above. L., III below.
- 301. \$3. Similar to No. 300, excepting THREE in red. 1853.
- 302. \$5. C., title. R., girl's portrait, 5 above, FIVE below. L., two allegorical figures, 5 in upper corner. 1856.
- 303. \$5. C., drove of horses. R., 5, V above. L., cattle standing in stream, 5 above. Red back. 1856.
- 304. \$5. No description.
- 305. \$5. No description.
- 306. \$10. C., barnyard scene. R., woman feeding fowl, 10 above. L., 10 on TEN on X below, 10 above. Red back. 1857.
- 307. \$10. No description.

Nashville Bank, Branch.

(Established 1817. 1819 Capital, \$105,510. Circulation, \$110,770. Failed 1827.)

Planters Bank of Tennessee, Branch. (Organized 1860.)

- 308. 5c. C., title. R., 5 Cts. below. 1862.
- 309. 30c. Similar to No. 308, excepting denomination.

NASHVILLE.

Bank of Commerce. (1857 Capital, \$50,000.)

- 310. \$5. C., sailor reclining on wharf, vessel in distance. R., steamship "Pacific" under way, 5 above. L., lady with fruit, 5 below.

Bank of Nashville.

(Established in 1853 under General Banking Law. Failed September 28, 1857.)

- 311. \$1. C., Indian with spear holding horse, distant train. R., Indian maid, Ceres kneeling, 1 above. L., train, 1 above. 1853.

312. \$1. No description.
 313. \$2. C., steamboat "Nashville" under way. R., 2 above, TWO below. L., two men loading sheaves, man holding horse, 2 on TWO on II above. 1853.
 314. \$2. No description.
 315. \$3. C., 3. R., Justice and Goddess of Music, 3 above. L., view of Suspension Bridge, 3 below. 1853.
 316. \$5. C., shield bearing 5, Justice left, distant scenery. R., State arms, 5 above. L., family circle, 5 above.
 317. \$5. No description.
 318. \$10. C., spread eagle and shield. R., Minerva holding globe surmounted by bird. L., two allegorical figures.
 319. \$10. Similar to No. 318, excepting groundwork red cycloidal.

Bank of the State of Tennessee. Branch. (First Bank.)

(Established 1817. Closed prior to July, 1820.)

Bank of the State of Tennessee. Parent Bank. (Second State Bank.)

(Incorporated July 26, 1820. (Closed 1832.)

Bank of Tennessee. Parent Bank. (Third State Bank.)

(Incorporated January 19, 1838. Opened for business July 1st, 1838. In February, 1866, a bill was passed by the Tennessee Legislature to place this bank in liquidation.)

320. 5c. C., steamship, 5 right, reverse of Spanish one-half-real piece left. R. and L., FIVE CENTS across. 1861.
 321. 5c. C., steamship, reverse of Spanish one-half-real piece each side. R. and L., FIVE CENTS across. 1861.
 322. 10c. C., train, 10 right, reverse of Spanish one-real piece left. R. and L., TEN CENTS across. 1861.
 323. 10c. C., train, reverse of Spanish one-real piece each side. R. and L., TEN CENTS across. 1861.
 324. 25c. C., steamboat, reverse of Spanish two-real piece each side. R. and L., CENTS, 25 above and below. 1861.



No. 325.

325. 50c. C., passenger train. R. and L., reverse of Spanish four-real piece, 50 below. 1861.
 326. \$1. C., Indian on horseback spearing buffalo. R., lady's portrait, 1 above. L., boy's portrait, 1 above.
 327. \$1. Similar to No. 326, excepting background red cycloidal. Red design on back. 1858.
 328. \$1. C., title, two figures representing Commerce and Industry. R., girl carrying grain, 1 above. L., sailor holding flag, 1 above.
 329. \$1. C., agricultural products and implements. R. and L., reverse of Spanish silver dollar, 1 below. 1861.
 330. \$1. No description.
 331. \$1. No description.

332. \$2. C., cattle, distant city. R., Liberty, 2 above. L., Justice, 2 above.
333. \$2. C., bust of Washington in frame, Liberty right, soldier left, two Indians in foreground. R., portrait of Charles Carroll (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence), 2 above. L., girl's portrait, 2 above.
334. \$2. Similar to No. 333, excepting background red cycloidal. Red design on back.
335. \$2. No description.
336. \$2. No description.



No. 349.

337. \$5. C., portrait of James Madison. R., 5 above, medallion head below. L., farmer, sailor and mechanic, 5 below. FIVE in slate.
338. \$5. Similar to No. 337, excepting background red cycloidal. Red design on back.
339. \$5. C., shield, Commerce on left. R., Justice. L., figure beside monument.
340. \$5. No description.
341. \$10. C., large portrait of Jackson. R., portrait, 10 above. L., portrait of Polk, 10 above.



No. 351.

342. \$10. Similar to No. 341, excepting background red cycloidal.
343. \$10. C., shield bearing plow, steamboat and cotton plant, Ceres right, agricultural implements and products left. R., TEN, X above, 10 below. L., three ladies on cliff, TEN below.
344. \$10. C., allegorical figures, house and train in background. R., shield. L., eagle on shield.

345. \$20. C., Ceres, Commerce and Justice, beehive below. R., Justice, TWENTY below. L., portrait of Taylor, 20 above and below.
346. \$20. No description.
347. \$20. No description.
348. \$50. C., Liberty, eagle on shield on left. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above and below. L., State arms, 50 above and below.
349. \$100. C., Liberty and eagle, 100 each side. R. and L., Atlas kneeling, 100 below. 1860.
350. \$500. C., portrait of Washington, portrait of girl each side. R. and L., 500 across. Black and red print.
351. \$1000. C., 1000 on black and red die. R. and L., portrait of a young lady. M—M in red. Black and red print.

Bank of the Union. (1857 Capital, \$100,000. Discontinued 1869.)

352. \$1. C., American flag draped over shield between white family and Indian family, stage coach below. R., river view, bridge and train, ONE above and below. L., lady's portrait, 1 above. 1856.
353. \$1. Similar to No. 352, excepting ONE in red.
354. \$5. C., portrait of General Jackson, surrounded by military trophies. R., Liberty and eagle, 5 above, FIVE below. L., Liberty, FIVE below. 1856.
355. \$5. Similar to No. 354, excepting 5 5 in red.
356. \$10. C., portrait of girl, farmer plowing with two horses lower left. R., portrait of Polk, 10 above. L., X above and below.
357. \$10. Similar to No. 356, excepting black and red print.
358. \$20. C., Justice seated, eagle and shield. R., portrait of a lady, 20 above. L., portrait of Clay, 20 above.
359. \$20. Similar to No. 358, excepting black and red print.

Bank of the United States, First.

(Office of Discount and Deposit in Nashville. Established in November, 1807.)

Bank of the United States, Second.

(Office of Discount and Deposit in Nashville. Established in August, 1827, at corner of College Street and Public Square.)

360. \$5. C., spread eagle on shield, 5 and cherub each side. R. and L., miniature portraits above and below. 1835.
361. \$10. C., spread eagle on shield, distant ship. R. and L., miniature portraits above and below. 1828.

Central Bank of Tennessee. (Failed 1859.)

362. \$1. C., negroes cutting sugar cane and loading four-horse cart with cane. R., two farmers and dog, 1 above. L., conestoga wagon, 1 on ONE above, ONE below. 1855.
363. \$2. C., covered wagons, wagon load of cotton bales drawn by oxen, planter on horseback. R., sailor, 2 above. L., farmer plowing, 2 on TWO above. 1855.
364. \$5. C., view of Battle of New Orleans. R., road scene, FIVE above, FIVE below. L., Liberty seated in ornamental 5, FIVE above. 1855.
365. \$5. C., portrait of Charles Carroll. R., equestrian statue of Washington, 5 above. L., soldier returning from the Mexican War greeting his wife and child, 5 above and below. FIVE in red. 1856.
366. \$10. C., title. R., negro and two horses, 10 above. L., drummer boy and two soldiers, 10 above.
367. \$10. Similar to No. 366, excepting TEN in red. 1855.
368. \$10. No description.
369. \$20. C., Liberty and eagle. R., locomotive, 20 above. L., Justice, 20 above. 1855.

Citizens Bank of Nashville and Memphis.

(Established in 1852. Capital, \$200,000.)

- 370. \$1. Similar to No. 147.
- 371. \$1. No description.
- 372. \$2. Similar to No. 148.
- 373. \$2. No description.
- 374. \$3. Similar to No. 221.
- 375. \$5. Similar to No. 149.
- 376. \$10. Similar to No. 150.
- 377. \$20. Similar to No. 151.
- 378. \$50. Similar to No. 227.
- 379. \$100. Similar to No. 229.

(To BE CONTINUED.)

THE COLLECTION OF GRAND DUKE GEORGE OF RUSSIA.

By DAVID DARRAH.

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ROME, Nov. 15.—Behind iron-shuttered windows of their villa at 1 Via Bertolini here tonight, which is also guarded by special police loaned by the Italian Government, Grand Duchess Marie of Russia and her present husband, Admiral Pericles Joannides, Greek war hero, are checking over the 30,000,000 lire (about \$2,500,000) coins and medals which were the former property of Grand Duke George of Russia, cousin of the last Czar.

Tomorrow the famous collection will be taken from Grand Duchess Marie's villa and deposited in the vaults of a Roman bank and left there until the duchess returns from England, where she goes tomorrow to attend the wedding of her niece, Princess Marina of Greece to Prince George, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George.

Three wooden cases, weighing half a ton, containing the precious collection of gold, silver and iron medals and coins, arrived in Rome today from Belgrade under a guard of Italian carabinieri and were taken from the customs to Grand Duchess Marie's house through Roman streets without the populace being aware of the shipment. The transport was carefully supervised by Admiral Joannides.

Behind the delivery here today lies the drama of the 16 years' fight waged by the grand duchess to obtain the famous collection of her first husband and also a chapter in the tragedy of the Russian royal family.

The collection is known as part of the famous "Treasure of Cattaro" from the fact that it was hastily brought from Crimea to the Jugo-Slavia port of Cattaro (Kotor) by General Peter Wrangel, who was a Russian general in 1919 after the Bolshevik revolution, and has medals and coins which date back as far as the ninth century, though most are of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Grand Duchess Marie, who has lived in Rome for many years, is a sister of the ill-fated King Constantine of Greece and a sister-in-law of Mrs. William B. Leeds (Princess Anastasia). Marie married Grand Duke George Michailovitch of Russia in 1900. Duke George was shot by the Bolsheviks in 1919 and three years later Maria married Rear Admiral Joannides in Munich.

The grand duchess waged an unceasing flight to obtain her first husband's precious collection, the story of whose strange peregrinations across Europe to their final deposit in Rome is something as follows:

Grand Duke George was a noted numismatist and labored years to collect his medals and coins. In the summer of 1914, when he left Petrograd for a summer's vacation, he deposited them in the bank called Sudnaia Kasna. The war broke out in August while the grand duke was away, and the bank, for greater safety, sent the collection along with the deposits of jewels and valuable of many other famous Russian families to Southern Russia.

Here they remained for several years. The Bolshevik revolution broke out and the Reds confiscated all the jewels and valuables of nobles they could find to back their new currency. For that reason the White General Wrangel, after his defeat and retreat through Crimea, carried away with him all the jewels and collections which had been stored away by Russian

aristocrats in Southern Russia through the Bank Sudnaia Kasna and escaped with them to Cattaro, Jugo-Slavia. Previously, however, to his escape he had sold some jewels and valuables to sustain his army.

The rest were left at Cattaro under the custody of the Jugo-Slav Government and finally transported to Belgrade, where a special commission was set up by the late King Alexander to take charge of them and as far as possible to return them to their former owners. Belgrade even today is full of White Russian refugees.

The difficulty was that many former owners did not save their certificates of deposit, so the custody committee had difficulty in determining the authenticity of ownership claims.

Many deposits of jewels and valuables, however, were restored and helped to keep alive homeless White Russian refugees in Belgrade.

Grand Duchess Marie's claims to her husband's collection of coins and medals were especially complicated. Rival interests claimed Grank Duke George donated his collection to the Petrograd Museum, which, in turn, had deposited them in the bank at the beginning of the war. The Soviet Government also laid claim to the collection.

Belgrade courts a few weeks before King Alexander's assassination decided the collection belonged to Grand Duchess Marie after years of contest. The delivery was delayed by the King's assassination.

The grand duchess today said she would reconstitute and catalog the collection, but did not know what further disposition she would make of it.

ROCHESTER-BUFFALO MEETING.

Members of the Rochester and Buffalo Numismatic Associations held a joint meeting at Batavia on October 13th. The following members attended: From Rochester, J. B. Harzinski, C. W. Foster, G. A. Gillette, C. E. Moore, G. J. Bauer, William Sunday, J. W. Horner, A. H. Plumb, L. L. Babin, W. A. Amberg and C. F. Clark and son.

A very fine dinner was enjoyed by all. Mr. Bauer, who acted as toastmaster, called on many of the members, who gave some interesting talks. Mr. Mosher, of Buffalo, read an interesting letter from another hobbyist, this person claiming to be the champion soap-bubble blower. Mr. Bauer then told of his recent selling of his American collection and how he found his greatest pleasure in collecting over the period of years. He invited any member present to ask questions relating to his collection, which he would gladly answer.

After a very spirited auction, which was put in catalogue form and consisted of practically all types of numismatic material, the meeting broke up with all members planning on attending another joint meeting again.

COINAGE FOR OCTOBER, 1934.

Following are the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States in October, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Half dollars, regular, 2,224,000; half dollars, Texas Memorial, 25,020; half dollars, Daniel Boone, 10,007; quarter dollars, 7,116,052; dimes, 2,480,000.

Nickel—Five cents, 5,071,000.

Bronze—One cent, 41,270,000.

Coinage for Colombia—Silver, 900 fine, 50 centavos, 1,804,000.

THE PILSUDSKI COIN IS DATED.

David M. Bullowa, of New York City, calls our attention to the Polish 10-zloty piece illustrated in our issue of last month, which we said was not dated. Mr. Bullowa says it is dated 1934 and that the date is on the obverse near the edge and close to Pilsudski's shoulder.

FIRST CENTRAL NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CONVENTION.

The Syracuse Numismatic Association was host to an enthusiastic gathering of collectors from central New York in the Onondaga Hotel on October 23. Four associations participated, represented as follows: From Rochester, Messrs. Foster, Sloane, Sunday, Ball, Amberg, Bauer, Johnson, Plumb and Munson; from Syracuse, Messrs. Cook, Evans, Clarke, Webster, Burns, Davidson, Bluestone, T. O. Young, J. Young, H. B. Johnson, Lewis, Smith, Fryer, Dr. Farr, Campbell, J. D. Evans, Theobolt, H. F. Clarke, Crofoot and Day; from Utica, Messrs. Harrington and Hamlin; from Cortland, Messrs. Seymour, Rolfe, Davenport, Tucci and Gumaer.

During this get-together old friendships were renewed, new friends made, also, some rare and interesting numismatic items displayed.

Although Thanksgiving Day is a month or so in the offing, everyone present tuned up for that event by enjoying a turkey dinner, served in the King Louis room of the hotel. After dinner the program was in charge of Harry J. Cook, who proved himself to be an interesting toastmaster in calling upon some of those present for a few words. Mr. Evans, president of the Syracuse Numismatic Association, welcomed the group to the first central New York numismatic convention. H. M. Day welcomed the out-of-town representation to the city of Syracuse on behalf of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bauer, former president of the A. N. A., outlined some of the work being done by the national organization to benefit both the new and the advanced collector. Mr. Bauer also endorsed the suggestion of Mr. Day that the A. N. A. be invited to hold its session in Syracuse in 1936, inasmuch as Pittsburgh has already secured the 1935 meeting. Mr. Foster, Librarian and Curator of the A. N. A., spoke on behalf of the national association, and the Rochester Numismatic Association, of which he is president. Mr. Seymour, president of the Cortland Coin Club, made mention that his club had applied for membership in the A. N. A. and that he was pleased to have been made welcome into the central New York group. Mr. Harrington, secretary of the Utica Coin Club, took a very active part in the business session that followed.

It was decided to hold two meetings in 1935, in May and October. Syracuse, because of its central location, was chosen as the meeting center, and the Onondaga Hotel was made headquarters.

The auction consisted of one hundred and seventy-five lots, which were quickly disposed of by Auctioneer Sunday. The material consisted of mostly United States coins and bills, some foreign and ancient. Bidding was spirited and prices realized were fair.

A token was issued commemorating this event.

PAUL S. BURNS.

FRANCE TO MINT GOLD INTO 100-FRANC COINS.

Lewis Germain-Martin, French Finance Minister, has announced that the Government approved the minting of gold coins of 100 francs each if they were withheld from circulation temporarily to prevent international hoarders from draining them from France. Despite this reservation, which means that 1,000,000,000 francs of the Bank of France's gold stock will merely be changed from bars into coins, considerable importance is attached to the proposal.

Proponents of the measure, which has been sponsored each year for three years by Deputy Francois de Ramel, contend that such coinage would demonstrate to the French public and the world that France will stay on gold and keep the present value of the franc unchanged. Coinage was provided for in the monetary law of June 25, 1925, but was not put into effect because of the French tendency to hoard coins. It was provided that 10,000,000 100-franc coins of six grams gold each would be minted.

Deputy de Ramel has now received approval from the commission and the Government for the necessary credit to carry out this provision and it will form part of the budget submitted to Parliament at the forthcoming session. Deputy de Ramel contended that Frenchmen were never convinced that their francs represented gold, because they never saw any tangible evidence. Now he will know that the Government is minting his francs at exactly the rate provided in the law of 1928.—New York Times.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

MORE COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS.

When President Hoover, in 1930, vetoed the bill authorizing the issue of a half dollar commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Gadsden Purchase, on the ground that the practice of issuing commemorative coins was a "misuse of our coinage system," it was generally felt by coin collectors that the end of the rather prolific issue of such half dollars had been reached. At least it seemed out of the question that any others would be authorized during his administration.

But after four years the practice has been revived without apparent opposition from the present administration. The year 1934 has seen the issue of the Maryland Tercentenary half dollar; during October a part of the authorized issue of Texas Memorial and Daniel Boone half dollars were struck, and an issue for the Arkansas Centennial has been authorized. There has also been an issue of the Oregon Trail half dollars dated 1934, and it is stated that half dollars for Connecticut will be issued in 1935.

An issue of 600,000 of the Daniel Boone half dollars is authorized, and 500,000 of the Arkansas pieces. The acts authorizing these issues were approved last May and read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel Boone, there shall be coin-

ed by the Director of the Mint six hundred thousand 50-cent pieces of standard size, weight, and silver fineness and of a special appropriate design to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be legal tender in all payments at face value; but the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the models or master dies or other preparations for this coinage.

Sec. 2. That the coins herein authorized shall be issued at par and only upon the request of the secretary of the Daniel Boone Bicentennial Commission.

Sec. 3. Such coins may be disposed of at par or at a premium by said Commission and all proceeds shall be used in furtherance of the Daniel Boone Bicentennial Commission projects.

Sec. 4. That all laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same; regulating and guarding the process of coinage; providing for the purchase of material, and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of the coins; for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting; for security of the coin; or for any other purposes, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein directed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union there shall be coined at the mints of the United States five hundred thousand silver 50-cent pieces of such design as the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may select; but the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the models or master dies or other preparations for this coinage.

Sec. 2. All laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or striking of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material, for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of the coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for security of the coin, or for any other purposes, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage authorized by this Act.

Sec. 3. The coins authorized by this Act shall be issued only to the Arkansas Honorary Centennial Celebration Commission, or its duly authorized agent, in such numbers, and at such times as they shall be requested by such Commission or any such agent, and upon payment to the United States of the face value of such coins.

FRANKLIN BIFOCAL SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.



It is just 150 years since Benjamin Franklin first conceived the idea of mounting together in one spectacle frame the halves of two lenses of different powers, thereby obtaining the convenience and the comfort of good vision for both near and far objects. Since that day bifocal manufacture

has made long steps forward until the present time, when optical science offers bifocals that are not only attractive in appearance but also distinctly effective from the standpoint of optical performance. This medal, commemorating Franklin's outstanding contribution to the eyes of mankind, is sponsored by the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., of Rochester. It measures $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter and was prepared by the Medallic Art Company, New York City.

TENTH ISSUE OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDALISTS.

Below is illustrated the tenth issue of the Society of Medalists, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. The medal is $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. The designs are by Albert Laessle, sculptor, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Laessle says: "Wishing to symbolize the abundance of America, I have chosen for my medal two truly American subjects, the turkey and the corn. On the obverse is the turkey. Native to this country, it is especially connected in our minds with Thanksgiving, for it was a gift of the New World to the early settlers. Roaming wild through the forest, the turkey, by its strength and love of liberty, foreshadowed the strength and liberty of the new country. I have depicted the turkey with ruffled feathers, its pride and the vigor of its youth symbolizing the growth of the young America. Ever since the famine of 1620, when the Pilgrims shot turkeys and cultivated maize, this courageous bird has symbolized the favor of Providence for the Americans. Nature is kind to the United States.



The corn, on the reverse of the medal, is also indigenous to America, having been presented by the Indians to the first settlers. There is something especially beautiful about the growing corn, with its long leaves rustling in the wind. The flower appears, and finally the ear,—the apotheosis of the corn. The ear of corn which I have depicted is triumphant, rhythmic with the pulse of life. It symbolizes true wealth. It is the culmination of the harvest, when man, flushed by his labors in the summer sun, gathers to his granaries the fruits of the earth. The turkey and the corn thus seem to me most fully to symbolize the abundance which the name of America signifies among the nations."

COIN THEFT IN SALT LAKE CITY.

Norman Shultz, coin dealer, Salt Lake City, Utah, reports that on the evening of October 20 a number of coins and stamps were stolen from his office. The coins included about 200 Oregon Trail half dollars, 1934; other commemorative half dollars, including Panama-Pacific, Monroe, Pilgrim, Grant, Sesqui-Centennial, California and Columbian, and two Panama-Pacific half dollars. Also a number of foreign silver coins. Several stock books of stamps were also taken.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS.

At its August meeting the Bronx Coin Club (New York City) passed a resolution opposing the issuing of any more Oregon Trail commemorative half dollars unless a change was made on either the obverse or reverse. (There have been four issues of these coins, dated 1926, 1928, 1933 and 1934.)

At its October meeting the Heart of America Numismatic Association (Kansas City) passed a resolution condemning the practice of organizations for whose account commemorative coins are struck in placing an unusually large number of any issue in the hands of any one dealer. The resolution urged that certain restrictions be placed on the sale of such coins, and that the American Numismatic Association take up the matter with the Government.

Following this suggestion, Nelson T. Thorson, President of the A. N. A., sent the following letter to the Director of the Mint:

October 13, 1934.

The Honorable Director of the Mint, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

May we take this opportunity of calling to your attention a matter pertaining to coin collectors of commemorative half dollars.

Sincere protests and complaints have come to our attention regarding the monopoly, or rather exclusive acquisition, of the late commemorative issues by others than the original association for which they were struck. We appreciate that business is involved to make the transaction profitable to a third party. However, the objection seems to center on the fact that the mint sells the coins to the memorial association for 50 cents. The association, in turn, sells it for \$1. At this point the collectors wish to have the privilege of acquiring the coin at \$1, as intended, and no more.

We object to the issuing association disposing of the entire output to a third party, which is disposed to advance the price to \$2.50, or over double that amount, at the expense of collectors, and no doubt contrary to all good intentions.

Thanking you in advance for your opinion on this matter, that we may with intelligence answer further complaints,

Very truly yours,

NELSON T. THORSON,
President of the A. N. A.

Omaha, Neb.

To this letter the following reply was received from the acting Director of the Mint:

October 18, 1934.

Mr. Nelson T. Thorson,
President American Numismatic Association,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 13th, relative to the purchase of commemorative coins.

The acts passed authorizing the issue of commemorative coins provide, as you are aware, that the coins shall be paid upon the request of the organization bringing about the legislation. These coins are turned over at face value to the agent named in the act or to the agent named by the association to which the act directed the coins should be delivered.

These coins have face value in circulation and are carried on the books of the Treasury as any other coins so far as their face value is concerned. We have no jurisdiction over the rates charged for these coins once they are delivered to the agency authorized to receive them.

Very truly yours,

M. M. O'REILLY,
Acting Director of the Mint.

This correspondence shows that no progress has been made toward the end sought. The Bureau of the Mint, or its Director, has no voice in the

matter except to carry out the provisions of the enabling act. If any change in existing conditions is to be made, it will have to come through the acts authorizing the issue of the coins. As a forward step the proper plan would be to present the matter to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures of the next House of Representatives, either through a communication or by a representative delegation of members of the A. N. A. This committee considers all bills affecting the coinage, and its report to the House carries much weight. A better way would be to have such restrictions incorporated in the bill when it is presented to the House. But the difficulty is that the public does not usually learn of proposed commemorative issues until the bills authorizing them have been passed.

We believe the Heart of America Numismatic Association is in error in assuming that a contract is entered into between the Government and the commission or agency desiring an issue of these coins. Unless we are mistaken, there is no such contract. The terms under which they are issued are set forth in the different acts authorizing them. The practice is to fix the maximum number that may be coined, and then let the agency order them in such quantities as it feels disposed, payment for each order being required before they are taken from the mint. Once the coins have been received by the agency, there are no restrictions as to their distribution.

For the information of our newer readers, the texts of the enabling acts for the Daniel Boone and the Arkansas half dollars are published elsewhere in this issue.

THE KIRTLAND SOCIETY BANK BUILDING.

I was very much interested to read in the October issue of *The Numismatist* the account of the convention side trip to Kirtland, Ohio, since I have devoted some time during the past year to the study of the Kirtland Society and the notes. Why did the sightseers fail to visit the old bank building while they were there? This should have been even more apropos than the stop at the church, since it was from the bank that the bills actually emanated, whereas the church structure played only a secondary part in the story.



Formerly the Kirtland Society Bank Building.

The Kirtland Society Bank building, now being used as a private dwelling, is still standing at the main intersection of the road at the foot of the hill just a short distance from the temple. During my vacation in July I had the pleasure of a personal interview with the present occupant of the building, who seemed well versed in the history of the place. According to the information he gave me at the time, the original structure was designed by Peter French and stood about forty feet high. A disastrous fire in 1914 or thereabouts gutted the entire interior of the building and completely burned

away the roof. In reconstructing the place after the fire, the upper portion of the building was cut down to give the place its present height, and a new roof was built.

The bricks used in constructing the 22-inch-thick walls of the original structure were actually made "on location," at a point within a quarter of a mile of the building. Until a few years ago, when the front porch was added, one of the original bank signs was still visible to the eye. It read in large letters over the front door, "CASH IN EXCHANGE."

The enclosed photograph taken last July shows the present appearance of the famous structure. It is to be regretted that the visitors at the Cleveland convention were denied the opportunity of visiting the place in person.

I should like to offer an addition to Mr. Wismer's list of Kirtland notes published in the December, 1931, issue of *The Numismatist*. There exists an altered variety of the \$3 note which should be listed between his No. 251 and 252. I know that alterations appear on the \$1, \$2 and \$3 notes, but have been unsuccessful in learning of the existence of this type of \$5 or \$10, listed as No. 253 and 255. I should be pleased to hear from any collector who may know of the existence of such bills.

WM. S. DEWEY.

38 South Fifteenth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Behind The Scenes

By UNCLE IKE.

In looking over the old volume of *The Numismatist* for 1894—which, by the way, has a list of the current members of the A. N. A.—one is struck by the fact that most of these old members are dead. Here and there we find the name of a collector who is still with us. The living include Carl Wurtzbach, Henry Chapman, George J. Bauer, H. E. Deats, F. C. Merritt and D. C. Wismer. Yes, there are a few others—no brickbats please!

Dr. Heath, the soul of the A. N. A. in those days, and publisher of *The Numismatist*, was, from reports, a kindly man and a staunch advocate of numismatics. He encouraged beginners. His passing was a great loss, although the late Mr. Proskey belabored his character as well as that of Mr. Frossard, Sr.

In 1894 they made a bonfire at the mint and burned up 1070 coin dies. Think of the proofs and beautifully struck, uncirculated gems which came from this die assemblage—the bright red cents, 1793s, 1800s, 1809s and so on—a grand mint clean-up and nothing left but a mass of misshapen metal. Next time I'll have a word to say about the minting of certain of these old pieces, provided your patience and curiosity are lasting.

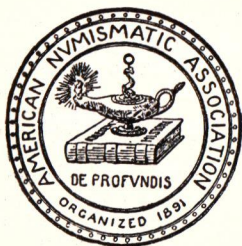
Jake Weigel made a big find of paper money once. Jake is still with us, basking out among the orange groves. He exited from mosquitoland some years ago.

Your uncle seeks numismatic adventures and is making an early start—a little disfigured, but still in the numismatic ring. Look for me next month. Like others, I'm "going somewhere," even if the late Mr. Deutsch, of the *Medallic Art*, said: "You can't make anything out of coin collecting. It's too dry." Deutsch was not a drinker either. Let me see if I can't put a little pep into it.

ANCIENT BURIED TREASURE FOUND IN RUSSIA.

Treasure hastily buried many centuries ago, perhaps by a wealthy merchant or a group of merchants in fear of a raid, has been unearthed near Lake Ladoga in Russia. It was taken to the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad.

The treasure consists of 11,000 silver coins and hundreds of pieces of unminted silver. The coins are Saxon, Danish, Czech and Italian. Some are of the eleventh century. Similar treasures of coins from all parts of the ancient world have been found in parts of the Baltic region, notably at Wisby. The coins recently found were in a copper kettle.



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GEORGIA—J. J. GONZALES, 1204 North Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
ILLINOIS—I. T. KOPICKI, 2115 S. Clifton Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
INDIANA—DR. E. D. SKEEN, 504 Broadway, Gary, Ind.
IOWA—CHAS. E. BRIGGS, 400 18th St. N. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
KANSAS—H. E. ROWOLD, 1307 E. Brush Creek, Kansas City, Mo.
MAINE—GEORGE P. COFFIN, 29 Gage St., Augusta, Maine.
MASSACHUSETTS—HENRY SCHUHMACHER, Roslindale, Mass.
MICHIGAN—CHARLES L. BRISLEY, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.
MINNESOTA—ELIAS RASMUSSEN, 3224 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
MISSOURI—JOHN H. SNOW, 5887 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
NEBRASKA—NELSON T. THORSON, 306 South 19th St., Omaha, Neb.
NEW JERSEY—CHARLES F. O'MALLEY, 211 Central Ave., Rahway, N. J.
NEVADA—C. O. HERZ, Care R. Herz & Bro., Reno, Nev.
NEW YORK (Lower)—JOSEPH BARNET, 2025 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NEW YORK (Upper)—ROBERT H. LLOYD, 93 Christiana St., North Tonawanda, N. Y.
OHIO—HARLEY L. FREEMAN, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
OKLAHOMA—OSCAR B. JACOBSON, Care of University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
PENNSYLVANIA—ROBERT K. BOTSFORD, Nescopeck, Pa.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—GILBERT S. PEREZ, Care of Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.
RHODE ISLAND—HORACE M. GRANT, 119 Empire St., Providence, R. I.
SOUTH CAROLINA—GAROLD W. TAPP, P. O. Box 25, Greer, S. C.
SOUTH DAKOTA—M. C. TONDERUM, Worthing, S. D.
TENNESSEE—W. D. HOGAN, Parrottsville, Tenn.
TEXAS—C. A. McGLAMERY, 710 S. Waverly Drive, Dallas, Texas.
WASHINGTON—O. P. EKLUND, 0711 Pittsburg St., Spokane, Wash.
WISCONSIN—L. A. BURMEISTER, JR., 2865 N. 18th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
ONTARIO—R. W. THOM, Box 750, Collingwood, Ont., Canada.
QUEBEC—L. A. RENAUD, 747 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT SECRETARIES FOR THE A. N. A.

The list of District Secretaries for the A. N. A. is being revised and the above are the appointments made to the present. As additional appointments are made they will be included in the list.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted December 1, 1934.

- 4603 Otto Lundehn, 7435 Kingston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 4604 Charles M. Fenn, Davis Street, Oakville, Conn.
 4605 Frederick T. Brew, 7204 Spangler Court, Cleveland, Ohio.
 4606 Elton E. Young, P. O. Box 43, Glenshaw, Pa.
 4607 Westchester County Coin Club, William S. Dewey, Secy., 38 South 15th Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 4608 Mrs. K. G. Schram, 104 Tygert Street, Ripon, Wis.
 4607 Karl Otto, P. O. Box J, Westfield, N. J.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to November 10, 1934. If no objections are received prior to January 1, 1935, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the January issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by
Nathan J. Sonne (U. S. and foreign gold and Commemoratives), 9 Geer Avenue, Utica, N. Y.	William P. Donlon Utica Coin Club
Leonard Whalley (Old Foreign Coins), 754 East 96th St., Cleveland, Ohio	Harley L. Freeman Western Reserve Numismatic Club
James J. Hanan, D. D. S. (Fractional Currency and Half Dollars), 8252 Georgia Avenue, Silver Spring, Md.	Frank G. Duffield Harry T. Wilson
Richard E. Nortin (Gold, Silver and Copper Coins), Green Hill Farms Apts., City Line and Lancaster Avenue, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.	F. B. Stansbury Harry T. Wilson
C. W. Cooperider (Gold Coins), 424 Massachusetts Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.	E. D. Skeen, M. D. Harry T. Wilson
Cortland Coin Club, James N. Rolfe, Secy.-Treas., Hotel Cortland, Cortland, N. Y.	Paul S. Burns Harry T. Wilson
Daniel Barnard (Commemorative U. S. Half Dollars), C-410 Shelburne Apts., 13th Street and Lindley Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.	A. H. Leatherman Harry T. Wilson
Alec R. Seymour (U. S. Coins and Paper Money), 70 Port Watson Street, Cortland, N. Y.	Paul S. Burns Harry T. Wilson
Henry M. Bash (Foreign Coins), 6005 Ready Avenue, Baltimore, Md.	Charles E. McCormick Harry T. Wilson
A. T. Wilks (Small United States Coins), 231 Sixth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Albert D. Martell (General), 119 Monona Avenue, Madison, Wis.	Herbert J. Rose Harry T. Wilson
Louis Schoenberg (American Coins), 615 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Max Berenstein Harry T. Wilson
Stanley Ohala (U. S. Commemorative Coins), 6700 Riverview Dr., Norwood Park Station, Chicago, Ill.	John Zug Harry T. Wilson
L. A. Page (General), 406 I. O. F. Bldg., Mason City, Iowa	R. E. McLain Harry T. Wilson
Richard R. Richardson (U. S., Foreign Silver and Minor), P. O. Box 362, Monroe, La.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
Louis Engel (U. S. Coins, All denominations), 323 West 90th Street, New York, N. Y.	Moritz Wormser M. H. Bolender
Eric P. Newman (American, especially copper coins, and Missouri Broken Bank Bills), 6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.	John H. Snow Harry T. Wilson
Earl A. Hose (Large Cents and Commemorative Half Dols.), 1336 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.	Moritz Wormser Harry T. Wilson
C. L. Rodine (General), Stratford, Iowa	Charles Markus Harry T. Wilson
Clifford S. Anderson (Medals), 11 Wheeler Avenue, Worcester, Mass.	Isadore Snyderman Harry T. Wilson

Burt Wayne Ludlow (General United States),	John M. Henderson, D. D. S.
1650 Wyandotte Road, Columbus, Ohio	Fred W. Burton
William Evans (United States Coins, Half Dollars),	C. S. Carlson
Room 656, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.....	I. T. Kopicki
J. L. Montgomery (U. S. Silver and Commemorative Coins),	R. E. Fisher
3619 12th Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.	Harry T. Wilson
Edward C. Ives (General),	Vernon L. Brown
R. F. D. No. 1, Greenwich, Conn.	Harry T. Wilson
L. H. Webber (U. S. Coins, ½c., 1c., 2c and 3c.),	Louis F. Gardella
181 Main Street, Rocky Hill, Conn.	Harry T. Wilson
William H. Kenworthy (U. S. Scrip, Confederate and Broken Bank Bills),	Moritz Wormser
40 Silver Street, Waterville, Maine	Harry T. Wilson
William D. Hunter (Large U. S. Copper Cents),	Moritz Wormser
18 Drew Avenue, Lexington, Mass.	Harry T. Wilson
Lewis G. Granger (General),	Moritz Wormser
130 West Norman Avenue, Dayton, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson
Ervin C. Moudy (Large U. S. Cents, Minor U. S. Coins),	Henry Hunt
2011 Chalfant Street, Wilksburg, Pa.	James R. Smith
Milton W. Wilson (General),	T. J. Hoffman
1506 Fourth Avenue, Oakland, Cal.	Ernest R. Wernstrom
Paul A. Straub (General),	Farran Zerbe
105-107 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
J. Milton Strauss (United States Coins),	Meyer Mansbach
450 North Rossmore Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.	Sidney J. Haas
Lauren Benson (Uncirculated Foreign Copper Coins only),	Charles E. Briggs
507 First National Bank Bldg., Davenport, Iowa	Harry T. Wilson

I regret to announce the death of our worthy numismatic brother, Mr. William B. Speer, 115 East 8th Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Speer was a member of The American Numismatic Association for over thirty years.

Changes of Address.

C. S. Carlson, from 4147 North Kedvale Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 5024 North Lawndale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Frank J. Saco, from 443 36th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 3910 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carl Raskin, from P. O. Box 2553, Dallas, Texas, to 2927 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

J. A. Walsh, from 126 York Avenue, Staten Island, N. Y., to 1335 Gorsuch Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

A. W. Reeves, from P. O. Box 144, South Chicago Station, Chicago, Ill., to 7835 South Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Allan C. Dixon, from 105 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., to 77 West Washington Street, Room 803-4, Chicago, Ill.

Melvin L. Kurtz, from 7231 Rogers Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 1821 Chase Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Henry Evanson, from 12 Adams Street, Dedham, Mass., to 421 Washington Street, Dedham, Mass.

Harold Allard, from 51½ Korsland Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y., to 12 Tremont Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y.

Edgar H. Adams, from Bayville, N. Y., to Hotel Times Square, New York, N. Y.

Walter F. Webb, from P. O. Box 14, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y., to P. O. Box 1854, St. Petersburg, Fla.

J. K. Higbie, from 105 South Grove Street, East Orange, N. J., to 63 Greenwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Roy T. Poole, from 884 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., to 34 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bond, from 1700 McGregor Street, Montreal, Canada, to 484 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Westmont, Que., Canada.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Renewals of membership and subscription for 1935 are now in order.

TO ALL TEXAS READERS OF THE NUMISMATIST.

I am taking this means to advise you of my appointment as District Secretary for the State of Texas for the A. N. A. by Nelson T. Thorson, President.

It is believed there are quite a number of members who know people residing in cities other than their own, whom they believe should belong to our organization. If this is the case with you, I will be glad to write them concerning the A. N. A. and extend them an invitation to join, if you will write me, giving the names and addresses.

It will be my pleasure to answer any questions from anyone regarding the A. N. A., so please do not hesitate to call on me.

C. A. McGLAMERY,
710 S. Waverly Drive, Dallas, Texas.

NEW DISTRICT SECRETARY FOR MINNESOTA.

President Thorson announces the appointment of Elias Rasmussen, 3224 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., as District Secretary for Minnesota.

Obituary**HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.**

Trapped in his home by fire on November 15, Henry Russell Drowne, his wife and two servants were burned to death before firemen could rescue them. The five-story home at 306 West 78th street, New York City, with its contents, including his collection of coins and medals and art objects, were destroyed. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Drowne was a prominent figure in numismatics in the New York district. He had been a member of the A. N. A. for many years. He was also a member of the American Numismatic Society, having served as an officer of the society over a long period. He was a retired woolen merchant, and it was his custom to spend the winters in North Carolina, but this year he had decided to remain in New York.

He was a life member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and a member of the New York Historical Society, the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York and the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. Drowne was born in New York on August 31, 1860, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thayer Drowne. His family came from old New England stock that had played a prominent part in the founding of Rhode Island.

Mr. Drowne had been married three times and his present wife, who perished with him, whom he married several years ago, was the former Miss Mabel Waldren, of New York. Besides a son by his second wife, Mr. Drowne is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Edith Riley, of Riderwood, Md.; Mrs. Mary White, of Asheville, N. C., and Miss Mildred Drowne, who is a student at Duke University.

WILLIAM B. SPEER.

William B. Speer, 71, well-known resident of Chattanooga, Tenn., and for more than twenty-five years connected with the Hubble Realty Company there, died at his home, 1515 Bailey Avenue. He is survived by his widow, a brother, John Speer, of Varnell, Ga., and two sisters, Mrs. Morgan Douglas and Mrs. Charles Tindall, of Chattanooga. He had been a member of the A. N. A. for many years.

LUCIEN S. KILBORN.

Lucien S. Kilborn, No. 2378 of the A. N. A., collapsed while walking at Seventeenth and Curtis streets, Denver, Col., on September 18th, and died before a police surgeon arrived. Deputy Coroner William M. O'Brien said

death was due to heart trouble, induced by old age. He was 85 years old. On August 6 Mr. Kilborn and his wife, Frances, celebrated their sixty-third wedding anniversary.

Mr. Kilborn was born in Spencersport, N. Y. As a young man he went to Marshalltown, Iowa, and for years was prominent in business and political life there.

In 1928 he and his wife came to Denver to live with their daughter, Mrs. T. H. Protheroe. In addition to his wife and daughter, two sons, Robert P. and L. D. Kilborn, survive. The body was taken to Marshalltown, Iowa, and interred under Masonic ceremonies.

I knew Mr. Kilborn for about a year. Only recently I purchased from him a lot of valuable old medals in proofs, books, etc. He was a collector of taste and gave up the hobby only on account of his advanced age. He was a man of high character, and it was a privilege to associate with him. The numismatic fraternity has lost a worthy member of the old school, a real collector, of whom there are few left. His last hobby was to collect fractional currency, of which he had a sizeable lot.

ERNEST CERNY.

Denver, Col.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Dr. A. H. MacCordick, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at the Y. M. C. A. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1562 Westview Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just east of Third Ave., Bronx, New York City. F. S. Knobloch, Secretary, 1055 East 232d St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month. William R. Tait, Secretary, 586 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Jack E. Bishop, Secretary, 318 Genesee Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Sidney Haas, Secretary, 6421 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City—Meets third Monday of each month. George Reuter, Secretary, 18 Pine Street, New York City.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel. S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Oliver H. Griffin, Secretary, 2724 Westerville Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. V. Parker, Secretary, 6004 Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Detroit News conference room, Lafayette and Second Blvd. A. M. Livingston, Secretary, 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City. Frank C. Ross, Secretary, 15 East 62d St., Kansas City, Mo.

Madison Coin Club, Madison, Wis.—Meets last Monday of each month at the City Y. M. C. A., 207 W. Washington Ave. Louis J. Burger, Secretary, 202 S. Orchard St., Madison, Wis.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Mrs. Frank B. Nixdorf, Secretary, 60 N. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paulhus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Northwest Coin Club, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets third Tuesday of the month at Central Y. M. C. A. Lyman F. Johnson, Secretary, 15 S. Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Omaha Coin Club, Omaha, Neb.—Meets first Friday evening of each month at Omaha City Hall. A. J. Pilmaier, Secretary, 2108 S. 35th Ave., Omaha, Neb.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 509, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Joseph B. Harzinski, Secretary, 9 Arlington St., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Henry Paul Busch, Secretary, 1006 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Paul S. Burns, Secretary, 2012 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Utica Coin Club, Utica, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesdays of each month at 249 Genesee St. F. Harrington, Secretary, 249 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts., N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets third Tuesday of each month. William S. Dewey, Secretary, 38 South Fifteenth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets third Friday of each month at the Home Saving and Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 1627 Glenwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

BRONX COIN CLUB—14th regular meeting, October 24th, O. T. Sghia, president, presiding. Thirteen members and 19 visitors were present.

As the evening was devoted to the ladies, all business was postponed until the November meeting. This being the first anniversary of the club, each member was requested to exhibit his most interesting numismatic items.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Clark: A geographical collection of 158 coins illustrating the world as it is today, showing countries, islands and colonies.

Mr. Deas: Two Portuguese gold coins.

Mr. Dewey: English maundy money of 1924; prehistoric cowrie-shell money from New Guinea; ancient Chinese coins, including shirt money, knife money, bell money and sword money; a frame of U. S. notes arranged in an intricate design.

Mr. Hahn: Silver 10-tael bar or sycee money from China, issued by private banker for settlement of business transaction but not for currency purposes, from Kiang Si Province.

Mr. Hentgen: A collection of medals; Austria, Leopold and Elinora, 1658; Germany, Wilhelm and Augusta, 1888; England, Edward and Alexandra, 1901, and Mary of England, 1542; U. S., Miss Columbia.

Mr. Kennedy: Crown-size coins: Germany, 1607; Saxony, 1656; France, 1785; Tyrol, 1746; Naples, 1795; Sweden, 1653; shilling of Edward VII; groat of Henry VIII; Persia, broad dram; Swedish medal of 1719.

Mr. Knobloch: A collection of scrip in various materials.

Mr. Kortjohn: Commemorative half dollars of the U. S.; English two-pence; Panama pill; coins with bird designs and coins of Palestine.

Mr. Moss: A collection of gold coins, including U. S., England, France and Rumania.

Mr. Sghia: Half disme of 1792; Assam rupee; Hindustan rupee; Mansfield taler; Saxony taler; Majorca, 5 pesos; Ormond sixpence.

Mr. Stein: Stater of Tarentum; tetradrachm of Alexander the Great; didrachm of Metapontum; drachm of Larissa; tetradrachm of Athens, tetradrachm of Philip of Macedon; stater of Corinth; tetradrachm of Lysimachus; denarii of Caesar, Augustus, Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius; first bronze of Nero and Claudius; third bronze of Constantine.

Mr. Tait: A \$4 gold piece of 1879.

Mr. Werner: Nine medals of the Society of Medalists; clay table due bill of ancient Egypt; complete set of Tenino's wooden money.

Mr. Wormser: One and four ducat pieces of Alexander, the assassinated King of Yugoslavia; a 10-perpera piece of Nicholas of Montenegro; a gold piece of Ethiopia; $\frac{1}{4}$ stater of Lesbos.

Mr. Wormser congratulated the club on its rapid growth and told of some of his experiences in forming clubs throughout the country.

Mr. Deas was also pleased with the rapid growth of our club and spoke on the value of having a hobby.

Compacts were presented the ladies by the members of the club and also by our vice-president, Mr. Dworkin.

As our next meeting falls on Thanksgiving eve, it was decided to advance the meeting night to the third Wednesday of November, instead of the fourth Wednesday.

It was decided that the topic for our next meeting is to be: Coins of countries whose names begin with the letter M and the United States half dollar series from 1836 to date.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—188th meeting, October 6. Fifty-eight members and guests were present. The meeting was called to order by President Ripstra. The secretary read a letter, addressed to Dr. Skeen, concerning the sale of Oregon Trail half dollars. The secretary was instructed to write a letter to the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., asking that the Board use its influence to see that future issues be handled in a fairer manner.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. Dunham, enclosing a token issued by the Chicago Veteran Retail Druggists' Association upon his 77th birthday.

A letter was read from Mr. Lightner, offering space for an exhibit at the Hobby Show. The Club decided not to take part in the show this year.

R. J. Olsen was elected to membership.

The secretary announced the death of Edward L. Miller, who died September 26.

Mr. Rosholm, the librarian, announced the gift of Doughty's U. S. Cents and Dunham's Quick Finding List, presented by Mr. Dunham, for which he was given the thanks of the Club.

Mr. Jonas read a very fine paper on the Coinage of Silesia, which he illustrated with many fine coins from his collection.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Beckman: A complete collection of eagle and Indian head cents, and a frame of 1877, 1871 and 1873 cents.

By Mr. Rosholm: 18 Masonic medals and badges.

By Mr. Davis: Several early Illinois notes.

By Mr. Ripstra: Two eagles, 1907, and two St. Gaudens \$20 pieces with wire edge.

By Mr. Jonas: A large collection illustrating all types of the coinage of Silesia, including many of extreme rarity.

By Mr. Sheldon: A small collection of U. S. gold.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—189th meeting, November 7. Sixty-four members and guests were present. The meeting was called to order by President Ripstra. The secretary read a resolution from the Heart of America Coin Club, of Kansas City, relative to the method of handling the sales of commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Hewitt made a final report on ladies' night.

Mr. Cederlund moved that a resolution of protest be sent to the President of the A. N. A., the Chairman of the Board of Governors and the editor of The Numismatist on the printing of letters which tend to stir up hard feelings among the officers of the Association. Seconded and carried.

The application of R. L. McBrien was received, subject to action at the next meeting.

Dr. Skeen conducted a raffle, the winners being Mrs. Ripstra, and Messrs. Amidon, Davis and McBrien.

Mr. Rosholm read a short article on the history of the eight-real piece of Charles and Joanna

Dr. Rackus gave an interesting talk on bamboo and ivory necessity money of China.

Mr. Rayson spoke on "A Thousand Years of English Pennies."

Upon motion of Mr. Lanum, the president was asked to appoint a griev-

ance committee to consider complaints arising between dealers and customers.

It was also moved that the club purchase identification markers for members of the club. Carried.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Barger: About 300 Civil War tokens, and a Daniel Boone half dollar.

By Dr. Skeen: Twenty-one very early cents, 1793 to 1815.

By Mr. Hewitt: 1934 dollar.

By Dr. Rackus: An interesting collection of bamboo and ivory necessity money from China.

By Mr. Rayson: Styca of Aethelred and a series of English silver pennies from William the Conqueror to Victoria.

By Mr. Rosholm: Twenty pieces of early Spanish-American money.

By Mr. Davis: Some early Illinois store cards and some early broken-bank notes.

By Mr. Shugrue: A complete set of the recent Irish issues.

By Mr. Strubinger: Wooden depression money issued at Toledo, Ohio.

By Mr. Jackson: Two \$5 notes issued by California National Gold Banks.

By Mrs. Miller: A complete set of commemorative half dollars.

CALIFORNIA COIN CLUB—November 6. Twenty-three members were present.

J. Milton Strauss made application for membership, and will apply for A. N. A. membership.

The president, Dr. Harbeck, spoke upon the election to be held at the next meeting, stressing the new provisions of the by-laws in this respect.

Communications included one from the American Legion Texas Centennial Committee, concerning the new Texas half dollar. It was decided to place a collective order through the secretary.

Mr. Jorgensen gave an extremely interesting talk on "Coin Collecting." He mentioned various ways employed in collecting: By sizes, by series, kings, dates, etc.; and general collecting. By far the greatest general interest is in general collecting, particularly of historical types, over the whole field of coinage. Coins exhibited and talked about were: A Lydian coin, reputed to be of King Croesus, the earliest coin; a coin of Syracuse, the great Greek city in Sicily; a Roman As Libralis, cast bronze; Romano-Campanian triens, cast bronze; Egypt, largest bronze, Ptolemy II; China, a cash of the emperor who built the Great Wall, 214 B. C.; India, coin of the Pahlavis with Indian and Greek inscriptions, 100 B. C.; Roman aureus of Nero, the beauty of which proves existence of civilized people in spite of the horror of the executions which took place under him in Rome; a denarius of Tiberius, C. S. with L. X. (Tenth Legion), a running pig (to mock the Jews), and a little dolphin (Tenth Legion emblem; this Legion it was which destroyed Jerusalem, 70 A. D., this C. S. being made there to mark the occasion); Byzantine, large bronze, of Justinian I, the great law-giver; silver coin of Caliph Omar II of Damascus, whose attempt to capture Constantinople was frustrated by the mysterious Greek Fire, which, flung by the defenders from catapults, burned the Caliph's ships; a denarius novus, of Charlemagne, the first Holy Roman Emperor; a cup-shaped silver piece of Norman Sicily (the Normans were invited to Sicily to chase out the Arabs, and stayed to become its rulers); a piece of Hulagu, the Mongol chieftain (brother of Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan), who destroyed Baghdad and ended the Baghdad Caliphate; India, square rupee of Akbar the Great, Moghul Emperor, whose sway over India is now occupied by King George V of England; a crown, 1666, of that pitiful figure, Mary, Queen of Scots, with Henry, Lord Darnley (a Queen who was to have her career end by decapitation on the scaffold); a Swedish crown of the great Protestant leader Gustavus Adolphus, 1632 (the year he fell in battle in an advance through Germany); India, a double rupee of Tippoo Sahib, the Gandhi of his time, who materially assisted the American Revolution by keeping many British troops occupied in India, and a 40-lire gold piece of Napoleon the Great of Italy.

Dr. Harbeck exhibited a number of coins of all ages exhibiting serpents upon them, but desired not to speak about them until he had investigated the religious symbolism more thoroughly.

The secretary desires to state, in fairness to Mr. Carlsen, that the remarks (except those as to the Swedish coins of Abo, Finland) on Finland in the report of last meeting are those of the writer, in an effort to throw light upon the more recent history of the country, and were derived from various works. The estimate of Swedish-speaking population is somewhat too high, being from older data.

OMAHA COIN CLUB—Sixth regular meeting, November 2, 1934. Ten members and three visitors were present.

Mr. Mead had a display of United States dimes and early Roman coins.

Mr. Pilmaier also had dimes on display, with coins of France.

Mr. Ford gave a talk on United States one-cent pieces. The speaker for the next meeting, to be held December 7, will be Mr. Blaufuss.

An auction followed the adjournment.

The topic for the next meeting is to be: Coins of countries beginning with the letter G and United States 20-cent pieces.

Mr. Luken was admitted to the club.

NORTHAMPTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—October 24th. E. J. Bigelow, president, presiding. Eight members and one visitor were present.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Roberts: Silver half dollars; \$1 and \$2.50 gold.

Mr. Drowne: Complete set of U. S. small cents in uncirculated and proof condition, also various coins and medals in beautiful condition.

Mr. Morse: Half dollars and broken-bank bills.

Mr. Parsons: Foreign coins of many countries, all in fine condition.

Mr. Joyce: Indian arrow heads.

MADISON COIN CLUB—On November 5 the Madison Coin Club had a special meeting with the University Stamp Club in the Memorial Building, Madison, Wis. Forty members were present, including two gentlemen from Fort Atkinson.

Charles A. Achtenberg acted as chairman and introduced the speakers. Dr. Montgomery spoke on shifts and transfers and illustrated his talk with drawings and sample specimens. Mr. Lorelle Wolf talked on Bureau stamps and showed specimens of them. Rev. F. W. Harris gave an interesting talk on encased postage stamps and postal currency and showed about 200 specimens, both U. S. and European. Reuben Korb showed his collection of U. S. commemorative half dollars.

The meeting was followed by a lengthy examination and discussion of the exhibits.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—The club celebrated its fifth anniversary with a small exhibition and open meeting on September 18. There were 14 members and 20 visitors present.

After allowing some time for the visitors to look over the exhibitions, E. P. Morgan, president of the club, welcomed the visitors and introduced the next speaker, E. P. Tomlinson, who outlined the purpose of the club. Next on the program was J. H. Hardwick, who gave a talk on "Rarities," explaining what makes a coin rare and also telling some very interesting facts concerning them for the benefit of the visitors.

The meeting was then turned over to Mr. Roy Ketchum, who held a very successful auction sale.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COIN CLUB—October 16, sixth meeting. Nine members were present.

The topic for the evening was "Columbus in Numismatics" and the exhibits were as follows:

Mrs. Dewey: An interesting frame of small pieces of United States paper money appropriately mounted to form an intricate design, and a Columbian half dollar in proof.

Mr. Dewey: A specimen of Chinese fork money and two freak coins.

Mr. Ehrenberg: A 10,000-mark coin of Germany, dated 1923, and a satirical three-mark piece; several types of five-kopec pieces of Russia; a siege piece of Spain dated 1808; a 1631 Swedish commemorative thaler; a 20-

piastre coin of Egypt, 1916; a five-franc piece of Switzerland dated 1923; three copper and four silver coins of Mongolia, and several Greek bronzes of the 200 B. C. period.

Mr. Guttag: Ten medals of Columbus, including five from the 1893 World's Fair at Chicago; various bank notes and early scrip from the city of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and a number of sets of new issues of the world from Abyssinia, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Esthonia, New Zealand, Poland and Udaipur, India; also two early money scales.

Mr. Johnson: A Columbus medal (copy in lead) of 1776 and a United States note of the 1896 series.

Mr. Marsden: An 1893 World's Fair medal of Columbus in aluminum.

The topic for the November meeting will be "Colonial Coins of the New England States," in keeping with the spirit of the Thanksgiving season.

Mr. Harding produced a number of brilliant, uncirculated quarters and cents from the Fleetwood Bank's supply of new money and offered them to the members at face value.

Mr. Reibling offered the use of his home at 39 Glenorchy road, in New Rochelle, for the next meeting and the club accepted with thanks.

The secretary reported that the Club's exhibit at the Mount Vernon Public Library from September 24 to October 6 was well received there and suggested that plans be started immediately for a similar showing in another town. Mr. Ehrenberg was asked to report at the next meeting the facilities available for such a display at the Yonkers Public Library.

The club's application for membership in the American Numismatic Association has been forwarded to the Secretary, Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Guttag offered to donate club stationery, which was accepted.

Mr. Hyde suggested that we plan to hold our December meeting in some town in upper Westchester County in order to advertise the club among the residents of that vicinity.

The club voted to allow a reasonable amount of swapping, buying and selling of numismatic items before and after the meetings, the seller in every case to pay a 10 per cent. charge to the club treasury on all transactions resulting in an actual cash settlement, i. e., 10 per cent. of the net monetary exchange; no charge for an even swap.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—515th meeting, September 18, President Foster presiding. Nineteen members and two guests were present.

Mr. Sunday gave a report on the recent Hobby Show and its results. The Rochester Numismatic Association was presented with three awards for its exhibit.

Dr. Parker told of the prospect of having a Hobby Show in the future. He also stated that the Hobby Show drew the second largest attendance of any other event on the ground, the pageant coming first.

After the auction, which consisted of much desirable material, the meeting was adjourned.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—516th meeting, October 2, Vice-President Potter presiding. Fourteen members were present.

Dr. Parker presented the association with its final award for its exhibit in the Hobby Show, a certificate of commendation. He also presented each member present with a Centennial almanac, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the Charter of Rochester, N. Y.

Reports were given of the outing at Potter place.

Exhibit for the evening was furnished by G. A. Gillette, which consisted of paper money, many rare and seldom-seen notes, such as the original Kirtland note, original Montgomery Rochester, N. Y., signed by Nathaniel Rochester, notes signed by Sam Houston, and many New York State items.

With the absence of Mr. Sunday, G. J. Bauer acted as auctioneer and managed to get some good bidding.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—517th meeting, October 16, President Foster presiding. Thirteen members were present.

The Secretary read a communication from the Syracuse Numismatic Association, which stated their final details for the Central New York meet. It was estimated that about 10 members would attend the meeting.

The Buffalo-Rochester meet at Batavia was discussed by Mr. Bauer, who told of the wonderful fellowship which existed between the two clubs, and the possibility of another joint meeting with the Buffalo club.

The exhibit for the evening was furnished by Mr. Bauer, which consisted of a fine showing of ancient coins.

After the auction the meeting was adjourned.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—On October 11th the thirteenth meeting of the New Jersey Numismatic Society was held. The ladies present included Mesdames Beach, Garrabrant, O'Malley, Spiro, Wenger, Wade, Nettleship and Nixdorff. Fifteen members were present.

The wives of the members were guests at dinner and for the meeting, and J. A. Frayne was the speaker of the evening. Mr. Frayne's thorough knowledge of his subject, "Orders, Decorations and Medals, What They Are and What They Mean," made the meeting very interesting. The Crosses of the Orders of Isabella the Catholic of Spain, Charles III of Spain, Isabella of Portugal, and the Nihon Shefakat of Turkey were used as illustrations, as well as the principal decorations of the world, the Victoria Cross of Great Britain, Medaille Militaire of France, Sardinian Medal of Valor of Italy, the Iron Cross of Germany, and the United States Medal of Honor and many others. A copy of Mr. Frayne's paper may be had by writing to the secretary of the society and enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

An auction sale followed the meeting and proved very entertaining to the guests.

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—November 8th, fourteenth meeting of the New Jersey Numismatic Society was held, 15 members being present. Four guests were also present. The guests were Messrs. Harold C. Strobel, Donald L. Cooke, L. E. Thompson, and Mr. Marshall of the Newark Ledger.

The meeting was turned over to Paul E. Harris, who read a paper on "Civil War Tokens." The paper so excellently covered the subject that after Mr. Harris' presentation a motion was made and seconded that a record be kept of the paper and made available for those interested. A copy of this paper will be sent to anyone on receipt of a self-addressed, stamped envelope by the secretary of the society.

As such an interest has recently been shown in paper money by the members, it was unanimously decided that the topic for the next meeting should be "Paper Money," and George H. Blake and James M. Wade will jointly present the subject. The meeting will be held on December 13th at the Downtown Club, 744 Broad Street, Newark, with dinner at 6.30 and the regular meeting at 8 P. M. Anyone who is interested is invited to correspond with the secretary of the society.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—172d meeting, October 8, Vice-President Draudt presiding. Thirteen members and two visitors were present.

George A. Cage, a visitor for some meetings, was unanimously elected to active membership.

Mr. Mosher arrived and took the chair.

The booklet on foreign currencies available from the National Cash Register Company was announced.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Lloyd: Thompson Hardware Co. of Buffalo, large and small tokens, in fine condition and quite scarce.

Mr. Taylor: Federal Reserve Bank notes, 1918.

Mr. Walker: Recent U. S. coinages, uncirculated.

A short auction followed the adjournment.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—October 11. Fourteen members and two guests were present. Henry Hunt presided.

Rudolf Rehula was admitted to active membership. Application for membership was received from F. A. Crickett.

Printed copies of a talk on the coinage of the Isle of Man, presented at the August meeting by J. S. Kerr, were distributed to the members.

The following exhibits were shown:

Mr. Buterbaugh: A tray of small U. S. cents.

Mr. Napier: Three French five-franc pieces and several coins of minor denominations.

Mr. Keitzer: A 48-stiver piece of Ceylon, and a New South Wales fifteen-pence piece of 1813.

Mr. Rehula: An album of U. S. fractional currency.

Mr. Sallach: Thirty pieces in silver and copper of Italy in denominations from 20 lire to 1 cent, all in choice condition.

Mr. Gibbs: A Swedish one-ore piece of 1715, also a tray of French and Italian medals and miscellaneous foreign copper coins.

YOUNGSTOWN NUMISMATIC CLUB—68th monthly meeting, October 19. Eleven members present. Mr. George Brooks, vice-president, in the chair.

The topic of the evening was the convention in Cleveland by Mr. Officer and Mr. Schilling, which was very interesting. They were given a vote of thanks by the club members for their report.

It was suggested that we meet at a special meeting at the home of Mr. Zimmer November 3rd.

It was also suggested that we prepare for a general hobby show in February in one of our down-town stores and to ask our out-of-town members to assist in furnishing material for such show and to make it bigger and better than ever.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Officer: Commemorative half dollars.

Mr. Davis: Proof cents.

Mr. Rice: Lincoln medals.

Mr. Schilling: General collection of medals.

Mr. Zimmer: Proof quarters.

After the adjournment a small auction was held.

YOUNGSTOWN NUMISMATIC CLUB—A special meeting was held at the home of Joseph I. Zimmer. After a short business session the meeting was turned over to Mr. Zimmer, who showed his collection, which was very interesting to all, after which a lunch was served, and cards were played. The high honors were awarded to Mr. Schilling and Mr. Davis. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Zimmer for his hospitality.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB—233rd meeting, November 14, President Gaylord presiding and eight members present. Mr. Hanks was appointed secretary pro-tem.

A new member, Howard Leheup, was welcomed at this meeting.

Exhibits shown were as follows:

Mr. Oliver: A very fine assortment of half cents from 1794 to 1857.

Mr. Wolcott: A similar collection.

Mr. Pond: Medals of Lafayette, Maryland Tercentenary and ten from the American Society of Medalists; complete set of uncirculated commemorative U. S. half dollars, and also his collection of 80 beautiful U. S. half dollars of regular issues.

Mr. Gaylord: Very fine Bechtler \$5 gold.

A spirited auction was held of copper coins and scrip.

NEW CASTLE (PA.) COIN CLUB—First meeting of the fall season, October 15th in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Power Company of New Castle, Pa., sixteen member and guests being present. The meeting was called to order by the president, E. T. Tintsman.

The exhibits were as follows:

S. D. Pearson: \$50 gold piece, octagon, 1852, Wass-Moliter; \$20 gold piece, St. Gaudens; \$1, 1794; \$10 gold, 1797; \$1, Flying Eagle, 1839; Flying Eagle cent, 1856, Unc.; small planchet Pine Tree shilling.

D. J. Reebel: \$3 gold pieces; \$1.00, 50c., 25c., gold, California; commemorative gold dollars; Barber's Goid pattern dollar, 1879.

E. T. Tintsman: Collection of Colonial cents; Flying Eagle pattern cent, 1855; Flying Eagle cent, 1856; collection of commemorative half dollars.

J. S. Ball: 1851 small gold dollar; 1854 gold \$3, very fine; 1857 gold dollar; 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar; 1915 Panama-Pacific dollar; 1916 McKinley gold dollar; 1922 grant gold dollar, with star.

Mr. Stone displayed United States pasteboard currency the size of a silver

quarter, with standing eagle with ribbon in eagle's mouth and motto on ribbon, "In God We Trust." In eagle's claw are three arrows. At the top of pasteboard is "United States Of America," and underneath the eagle is "One Dollar." The New Castle Coin Club would like to hear from anyone in regard to the above pasteboard currency, and also would like to know its value.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—November 6th, Vice-President Hall in the chair. President Marlier came later. Fifteen members were present.

After the regular order of business was finished the following exhibits were made:

Mr. Gaede: 1793 wreath cent; 1854 \$3 gold.

Mr. Coatsworth: Nine foreign dollar-size silver coins.

Mr. Laughlin: Pennsylvania "Bungtown" halfpenny, Romulus, V. F.; Virginia halfpenny, broad, thin flan, unc., red; Rhode Island Token, 1779, in copper, no ornament below ship, ex. F.; Mexico, 8 reales, Ferdinand VII, 1817, in brass.

Mr. Eastwood: England: Coronation Medal Edward VII in bronze and silver, Charles I in silver, and silver coins of William III.

Mr. Hunt: 10 different 6-st. Dutch W. Indies, 1877 to 1792; Voce Populi, 1/4, 1760.

Mr. Hall: 10 war decorations of various nations and a bronze pin of the Four-Minute Men.

Mr. Woodside: Huey Long medal in bronze, and Saturday Evening Post Bicentennial Medal in bronze.

Mr. Gies: \$5 gold, C. Bechtler at Rutherford; Lafayette dollar; silver dollars 1843-1921; complete set 2c. pieces, 1864 to 1873; complete set 3c. pieces, 1865 to 1889.

Mr. Locker: Half dime, 1796 over 95, unc.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—The 250th meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was fittingly celebrated with a banquet at the Detroit-Leland Hotel on October 18th, with President Clifton A. Temple presiding. Dinner was served at 7.30 P. M. There were twenty-six members and seven visitors present.

After the dinner President Temple introduced Dr. Russell H. Renz, who read an extremely interesting paper on the Bechtler gold coinage. A vote of thanks was given Dr. Renz.

A questionnaire on the cent and the dime, to test the powers of observation of those present, was submitted by Mr. Reidenbach. Out of a possible 24 questions, Mr. Kling headed the list with a total of 18 correct answers. Five door prizes were awarded. Six keno games were indulged in and thoroughly enjoyed.

A suggestion by Mr. Reidenbach that meetings of a similar nature be held more frequently was favorably received.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Stehfest and his committee for the pleasant evening, also to Donald R. Heath for supplying the menus, which were printed on the original press that produced the early volumes of *The Numismatist*.

The following specimens of Bechtler gold were exhibited by Dr. Renz to illustrate his paper:

\$1 Carolina gold, C. Bechtler, 30 grains. Rarest of Bechtler dollars and first type.

\$1 Carolina gold, A. Bechtler, 27 grains, 21 carats. Most common of all Bechtler coins.

\$1 Carolina gold, Bechtler, 28 grains, letter "N" in word "One" is inverted, and as such is very rare.

\$2 1/2 Georgia gold, 64 grains, 22 carats. Undated, and as such exceedingly rare.

\$5 Carolina gold, C. Bechtler, 140 grains, 20 carats, dated Aug. 1, 1834. Rare.

\$5 Carolina gold, C. Bechtler, 134 grains, 21 carats. Rare.

\$5 Georgia gold, C. Bechtler, 128 grains, 22 carats. Ex. Rare.

The following coins were also exhibited by Mr. Robert Hubel:

Gold aureus, Vibia, Bab. 27; quinarius of Junia, Bab. 39; Denarii of Antonia, Bab. 43; Junia, Bab. 37; Prinaria, Bab. 12; Rustia, Bab. 3.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—228th meeting called to order by President Wernstrom, September 26th. Thirteen members and four guests were present.

The secretary announced the death of member J. Milnor Brown, of Pasadena, and was instructed to express our condolences to his family.

Messrs. Heib and Hoffman, both members of the A. N. A., were called on for a few remarks. Mr. Grant, of the Chicago Coin Club, was also asked to speak and was asked to carry our greetings to his organization.

The secretary called attention to the article on numismatic news in the San Francisco Chronicle for September 23, 1934. This starts a new series of articles on our subject by President Wernstrom, who was thanked for his initiative in again bringing numismatics to the front.

L. W. Brewster was the guest speaker of the evening and delivered a fine talk on "Canada and Their Banking System."

Mr. Thompson had a fine display of Canadian coins and tokens, and the secretary picked out certain items and read the descriptions to be found in the Breton list. Mr. Wyman spoke on the comparative rarity of some of these pieces.

Mr. Kraft spoke on the Hapsburg rulers and had a fine exhibit which he called memories of the Hapsburg family.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for October 1, 1934.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalsburg, Md.

Editor, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, none.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Nelson T. Thorson, 306 South 19th St., Omaha, Neb.

First Vice-President, Harvey L. Hansen, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Second Vice-President, Ragnar L. Cederlund, 548 Provident Ave., Winnetka,

Ill.

General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Garfield Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, George H. Blake, 12 Highland Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Librarian and Curator, Charles W. Foster, 24 Astor Drive, Brighton Station, Rochester, N. Y.

Board of Governors—Harley L. Freeman, Chairman, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio; William A. Philpott, Jr., Secretary Texas Bankers' Association, Dallas, Texas; T. James Clarke, 38 Charles St., Jamestown, N. Y.; Henry Hunt, 114 Wabash St., W. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Henri Ripstra, 2126 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holders appears upon the books of the company as trustees or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of October, 1934.

E. K. EDWARDS, Notary Public,
(My commission expires May 5, 1935.)

Renewals of membership and subscription for 1935 are now in order.

JUST FOR A CHANGE—

HERE ARE A FEW SPECIAL OFFERS.

Early U. S. Silver Dollars at REAL BARGAINS

ALMOST HALF THEIR REGULAR RETAIL PRICE.

Date	Reg. Retail Price.	Special Price Now.
1795 Head type	\$7.25	\$4.35
1795 Bust type	7.35	4.25
1796	7.50	5.15
1797	8.50	5.35
1798	4.90	3.15
1799	7.25	3.10
1800	4.75	3.45
1801	5.75	5.00
1802	5.50	4.10
1803	6.00	4.25

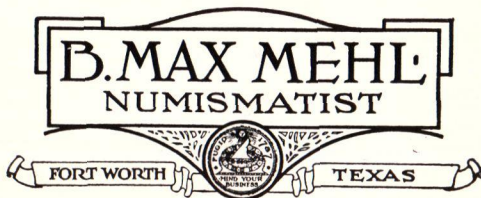
SPECIAL !! SPECIAL !!

Slightly Circulated Rare Commemorative Half Dollars.

Date	Reg. Retail Price.	Special Price Now.
1892 Columbian	\$.85	\$.65
1893 Columbian	.75	.60
1915 Panama Pacific	12.00	6.25
1918 Lincoln	1.50	1.00
1920 Maine	1.50	1.00
1920 Pilgrim	1.50	1.10
1921 Missouri (Without star)	8.00	4.25
1921 Alabama (Without star)	3.00	2.00
1921 Alabama (With star)	3.75	2.25
1922 Grant (Without star)	1.50	1.00
1923 Monroe	1.50	1.00
1924 Huguenot-Walloon	1.50	1.00
1925 Stone Mountain	1.50	1.00
1925 Bunker Hill	1.50	1.00
1926 Sesqui-Centennial	1.50	1.00
1925 Norse American, Thick	3.50	2.25
1925 Norse American, Thin	5.00	4.00
1925 Vancouver	6.00	4.00

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF U. S. COINS.

Half Cent, Large Cent, Flying Eagle Cent, Two-cent, 3c. Nickel, 3c. Silver, 5c. Nickel shield type, 5c. silver or half dime, 10c. bust type, 20c. piece, 25c. bust type, 50c. with lettered edge. Retail for about \$4.70. Offered here for only \$3.25.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in America.

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Collections purchased for cash up to any value or sold at Auction on liberal terms and cash advanced without interest.

PISCATAQUA EXCHANGE BANK

Portsmouth, New Hampshire

About 1735 a company was organized in New Hampshire, and issued notes payable in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island Bills, or in gold, silver or hemp.

The New Hampshire Bank of Portsmouth, chartered in 1792, was the first State Bank in New Hampshire, and the only bank in the State from 1792 to 1802.

Portsmouth celebrated the 200th anniversary of its settlement in 1823, so that it was known as an "Old Town by the Sea," in 1824, when The Piscataqua Bank, of Portsmouth, was incorporated for the purpose of increasing the banking facilities of the town. The "Piscataqua Exchange Bank," incorporated in 1844, was established to succeed the Piscataqua Bank, and continued in business under that title until 1863, when it was changed to The First National Bank of Portsmouth. This Bank occupies the oldest Bank Building in the United States, erected in 1803 for the original New Hampshire Bank.

Piscataqua Exchange Bank Notes

(Unsigned and Uncirculated)

(Engraved by Toppan, Carpenter & Co. prior to 1850.)

\$ 1.00—Portrait of Mames Monroe lower center	20c.
\$ 3.00—Shipbuilding scene	40c.
\$ 5.00—Portraits, George Washington, Christopher Columbus.	20c.
\$20.00—Portraits, George Washington, William Penn and Benjamin Franklin	30c.

Five Obsolete Bank Bills	\$1.00
Twenty Confederate Bills, some cancelled	1.00
Three Different Checks prior to 1800	1.00
Ten Fine Civil War Tokens	1.00
Old Bank Bill with Portrait of Benjamin Franklin	.50

D. C. WISMER

Numismatist

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

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OF

Rare Coins, Medals and Paper Money

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Send us your collection or consignment
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U. S. COINS

Large Cents, 12 different dates	...\$1.00
Half Cents, 5 different dates	 1.00
2-Cent Pieces, 5 different dates	35
3 Cents, Nickel, 10 different dates	 1.00
Old Nickels, before 1884, 5 different	85
½ Dimes, 5 different dates	75
Dimes, 5 diff. dates, Liberty seated	85
20-Cent Piece, a scarce coin	60
Quarter Dollar, Liberty seated	40
Quarter Dollar, before 1830	75
Quarter Dollar, bust type	50
Half Dollar, before 1840	65
Half Dollar, before 1830	75
Half Dollar, more than 120 yrs. old	 1.00
Dollar, Liberty seated, before 1850	 1.50
Dollar, 1798-1799. Each	 3.50
Gold Dollars, large and small, 2 for	 5.00
Copper-nickel Cents (1857-1864), set of 8 different dates	50
Civil War Cents, 10 different	65
Hard Times Tokens, 6 different	75
Trade Dollar (getting scarce)	 1.15
The Above 21 Lots, Special for	...22.50

Large Cent, Flying Eagle Cent, Copper-Nickel Cent, 2-Cent piece, 3 Cents Nickel, 3 Cents Silver, Half Dime, Old Nickel, Civil War Cent and Hard Times Token. **Set of 10 coins...\$1.00**

Indian Head Cents, 10 different dates, 25c. 100 mixed dates\$1.50
Lincoln Cents with mint marks, 10 diff. dates, 50c. 100, mixed dates ...\$3.50
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Philip, Sr., A. D. 244-245	50
Valerianus, A. D. 254-263	50
Salonina, A. D. 263-268	50
Postumus, A. D. 258-267	50
Gallienus, A. D. 253-268	50
Volusianus, A. D. 251-254	50
Above seven coins, Special for	...3.00
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Copper coins of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, all bright Uncirculated, 10 different	\$.35
Austria, 1, 2, 5, 10 kreutzer, 1 florin, copper, nickel, silver. The set	40
Belgium, 1, 5, 10 centimes, ½, 1 franc, copper and nickel	20
France, 1, 5, 10 centimes, copper, 5, 10, 25 centimes nickel	25
Germany, 1, 2 pfennig, copper, 5, 10, nickel, 1 mark, silver	25
English Old Store Cards, dated before 1800, 25c. each or 5 diff. for	 1.00

Postage and insurance extra or coins will be sent at buyers risk.
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Premium coin book, showing prices we pay, 15c.

Indian Head Cents are getting scarce, and would advise collectors filling their missing dates before they are much higher. Our prices listed below are for coins in good condition.

1864, 1865, each	\$.15
1864 with L on ribbon	50
1866, 1867, 1868, each	35
1869	40
1870, '73, '74, '75, '76, '78, each	25
1871, '72, '77, each	75
1879	15
1880, '81, '82, '83, '84, '86, '87, '88, '89, each	05
1885	15
1890 to 1909, inclusive, each	05

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Columbian Ex., 1892-1893, Unc., each	\$.75
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Lincoln, 1918, Unc.	 1.50
Maine, 1920, Unc.	 1.50
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Missouri, 1921, star \$4.50. No star	 7.50
Alabama, 1921, cross \$3.50. No cr.	 3.00
Grant, 1922	 1.50
Monroe Doctrine, 1923	 1.50
Huguenot-Walloon, 1924	 1.50
Lexington-Concord, 1925	 1.50
Fort Vancouver, 1925	 5.00
California Jubilee, 1925	 2.00
Norse-Amer., thick, \$1.25. Thin.	 2.75
Sesqui-Centennial, 1926	 1.25
Oregon Trail, 1926, P., \$1.50. S.	 2.00
Bennington, 1927	 1.50
Hawaii, 1928	 7.50
Oregon Trail, 1928	 2.00
Maryland, 1934	 1.50
¼ Dollar, Isabella, 1893	 1.50
Phila. Centennial Dol., 1876. Proof.	 11.50
Nevada Cent. Dollar, 1876, dull pf.	 20.00

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Lundy Island, ½ puffin and puffin, suppressed by Br. Gov. The 2	35
Japan, tempo, large oblong, brass.	25
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Abyssinia, dime size, silver coin	15
Panama Pill (a small thick silver coin), so called on account of its shape. Very scarce	25
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100 Foreign coins, all diff., copper, nickel, silver, aluminum, etc. A nice little collection	\$3.75
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Germany, Pre-War, 1000-mark	15
Russia, Pre-War, 100 Ruble note	15
Hungarian Fund Note for \$1, 1852, signed by Kossuth	15
Mexico, Madera Revolution, 1915, 1, 5, 10 Pesos, Uncirculated	15
The above 5 lots	65

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SILVER DOLLARS

(Continued from back inside cover page.)

1896, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, Proof	Each..	2.50
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1921, 1922, 1922 D, 1922 S, 1923 S, 1926, 1927, Unc.	Each..	1.50
1923, 1924, 1924 S, 1925, 1926 D, 1926 S, Unc.	Each..	2.00
1927 D, 1927 S, 1928, 1934, Unc. brilliant	Each..	2.00

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1873, S Mint, Proof	4.50
1873, CC Mint, Fine	2.00
1874, Proof, \$3.50. Ex. fine	2.00
1875, Proof, \$3.50. Uncirculated	2.25
1875, CC Mint, Uncirculated, \$2.50. Fine	1.75
1875, S Mint, Extremely fine	2.00
1876, Proof, \$3.50. Unc., \$1.50. Very fine	1.25
1876, CC Mint, Very fine, \$2.50. Fine	2.00
1877, Proof	3.00
1877, CC Mint, Fine	3.50
1877, S Mint, Uncirculated, \$1.50. Very fine	1.25
1878, Proof	3.00
1878, CC Mint, Fine	3.50
1878, S Mint, Proof, \$4.50. Uncirculated	1.50
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1873, Pattern, Proof, A.-W. 1308	10.00
1873, Pattern, Proof, A.-W. 1317	10.00
1873, Pattern, Proof, A.-W. 1324	10.00

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1776, Continental Dollar, Pewter, CURRENCY, V. F., \$15.00. V. G.	10.00
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1876, Nevada Dollar, Proof, \$25.00. Uncirculated	12.50
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1933, Colorado, 1 oz. pure silver	2.50
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1933, Colorado, State Arms	2.50
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1933, Pedley-Ryan and Co., 1 oz. silver	2.50
1933, Pedley-Ryan and Co., plain	2.50

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Each	2.25
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Each	.60
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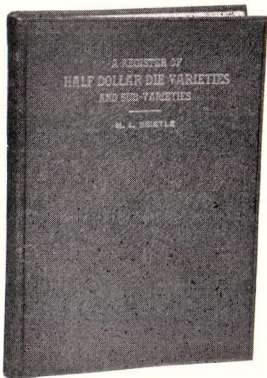
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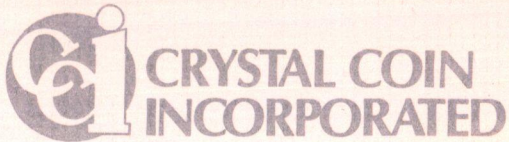
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1835 vgd, .25; vfi, .35; unc	.60
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1837 seated, vg, .25; unc, .75; Pf ..	4.50
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1839 vgd, .20; exfi, .40; unc	.50
1840 fine, .25; vfi, .35; unc	.50
1841 fine, .25; vfi, .35; exfi	.50
1842 vgd, .20; fine	.25
1843 vgd, .20; fine	.25
1843 exfi, .50; unc	.75
1844 vgd, .20; unc	.75
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1845 vfi, .35; exfi, .50; unc	.70
1846 vgd	1.75
1847 vgd, .20; fine, .25; exfi	.40
1848 vgd, .20; fine, .25; vfine	.45
1849/8 about uncirculated	2.00

Have also many branch mints in various grades, prices quoted on want lists. Our latest price list sent to collectors on request and dime. See prices in the former Numismatists; half cents and large cents, September; small cents, two cents, three cents, October; trimes and nickels, November. We GUARANTEE to please you or refund. One man believes it. He writes: "I get better coins from you than any other dealer," so our care is bearing fruit. Liberal prices paid now for your don't wants, and we write you same day received. Drop us a line.

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9c. Three 3c stamps encased	5.00

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1932 Quarter dollars, unc.	.35
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1806 Half cent, good, G-1	.30
1809 Half cent, V. good, G-5	.50
1809 over '06 half cent, V. fine ..	.60
1828 Half cent, unc., light br., G-1	.60
1829 Half cent, unc., brown	.65
1834 Half cent, V. fine	.35
1853 Half cent, V. fine	.30
1855 Half cent, unc.	.60
1857 Half cent, unc.	.75
1869 Pattern cent, A-W. 820, nickel, good	.85
1905 Indian Head Cent, unc.	.15
1906 Indian Head Cent, unc.	.15
1967-8-9 Indian Hd. Cts., unc., each	.15
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